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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Colombia

Title of the Project: Corridors of Resilience: Connecting People, Nature, and Integrated Wildfire management for Climate Adaptation.
Project Number: 01005572
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: January 26, 2026 **End Date:** December 31, 2029
PAC Date: Pre-Pac held March 25, 2025, and PAC held January 20, 2026

Brief Description

Colombia is increasingly exposed to climate-related hazards, including rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and extreme weather events. These changes are driving profound impacts on ecosystems and human well-being especially through heightened wildfire risk, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss, particularly in landscapes of high ecological and cultural significance, such as the Corridors of Resilience in the southwest and central regions of the country.

The Corridors of Resilience—comprised of the BioSouth Corridor (in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo) and the Andean Bear Corridor (in Cundinamarca)—are increasingly threatened by land degradation, biodiversity loss, and the raising frequency and severity of wildfires. These interconnected threats undermine biodiversity, weakening the adaptive capacity of ecosystems, and heightening the vulnerability of local communities. Adding to the latter, the lack of coordinated and gender-sensitive institutional responses, limited access to innovative technologies, and insufficient long-term financing mechanisms further constrain effective climate adaptation and risk reduction.
Thus, in response to the escalating development challenges mainly driven by unsustainable land use practices, deforestation and uncontrolled wildfires escalating climate change impacts, the project aims to enhance climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience by advancing integrated wildfire management, regenerative ecosystem restoration and inclusive gender-sensitive governance and inter-institutional coordination, supported by innovative financial mechanisms to protect biodiversity and reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate risks.

To achieve this goal, the project will deliver three mutually reinforcing outcomes: (1) strengthened governance and knowledge systems for integrated fire risk management, leveraging South-South and Triangular Cooperation; (2) the implementation of nature-based solutions for regenerative ecosystem restoration, anchored in local knowledge and adaptive practices, recognizing and integrating the unique knowledge and land stewardship roles that women hold; and (3) the mobilization of innovative public and community-based financial mechanisms, including payments for ecosystem services and habitat banks, to ensure long-term sustainability and equitable benefit-sharing.

The project will restore 1,500 hectares of priority ecosystems and directly benefit 4,100 individuals from local community members and institutions by strengthening their capacities in integrated wildfire management, regenerative ecosystem restoration, and financial mechanisms for biodiversity and climate action. Through inclusive, gender-sensitive governance, inter-institutional coordination, and innovative financing, the initiative will enhance climate change adaptation and resilience across the Corridors of Resilience, reducing community vulnerability while safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem services essential for long-term sustainability.

Contribution to the results (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):	**Total resources required for implementation:**	USD 4.319.654,43
UNSDCF 2024-2027: Strategic Area 4: Environment, climate action, and the clean and just energy transition Expected outcome 4.1. By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis - climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution. Output 4.1.2 Support in the implementation of actions for the conservation of biodiversity and the restoration of environmentally strategic areas, through tools such as green financing and bioeconomy models with a territorial approach. Output 4.1.3 Support in strengthening capacities to carry out processes of knowledge, reduction, and management of disaster risk		

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from a perspective of sustainable development and in favor of climate action. **UNDP COLOMBIA CPD 2025 - 2027:** National Priority or Goal: 4. Environment, climate action, and energy transition. Outcome 3: By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss and degradation, and pollution reduction. Output 3.2. Territorial organi zations and institutions can conserve biodiversity and restore key environmental areas using tools like green financing and bioeconomy models with a territorial approach Ind. 3.2.2 Number of hectares intervened with nature-based solutions in environmentally strategic areas. **UNDP 2026-2029 Strategic Plan:** Strategic Objective 4: Healthy Planet Outcome 4: By 2029, international environmental agreements are mainstreamed into national development frameworks to drive sustainable development. Output A.4.2 Financing for climate and nature-based solutions expanded to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. Output A.4.2.3 Natural resources managed under sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit sharing: (updated with amendment) **Gender marker**: Output 1111: GEN2. Output 1112: GEN2. Output 1121. GEN2 Output 1122: GEN2 Output 1211: GEN2. Output 1212: GEN2 Output 1213: GEN2 Output 1311: GEN2 Output 1312: GEN2 Output 1321: GEN2 Output 1322: GEN2	**Total resources assigned:**	**TRAC UNDP:**
		Donor (Government of Canada): USD 4.319.654,43
		In-kind resources:
	Amount non-financed:	

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP
Signed by: E0B4D5EFB16444A... Representante Residente a.i.
Date: 06-Mar-2026

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Colombia, one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, hosting approximately 10% of global biodiversity, holds a remarkable array of ecosystems and species, many of which are endemic and threatened. Within this rich environmental mosaic, the Corridors of Resilience (Fig.1), encompassing the BioSouth Corridor and the Andean Bear Corridor, stand out as critical ecological landscapes that support biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. The BioSouth Corridor, spanning the departments of Nariño and Putumayo, comprises diverse ecosystems ranging from tropical rainforests to high Andean páramos, serving as a vital refuge for numerous flora and fauna species, as well as key water sources. Meanwhile, the Andean Bear Corridor, located in the central Andes (department of Cundinamarca), safeguards the habitat for the emblematic *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only bear species native to South America, which plays a significant role in maintaining ecological connectivity between forest patches in fragmented landscapes and is crucial for the hydric security of the region. Both corridors serve as a cultural and livelihood base for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), including Afro-descendant and rural populations.



Figure 1. Project implementation landscapes
Source: Inhouse elaboration

The BioSouth Corridor encompasses a culturally and ecologically diverse territory inhabited by Indigenous Peoples (including the Awá, Pastos, Quillasingas in Nariño, Inga and Kamëntsá in Putumayo), Afrodescendant communities, and peasant (campesino) populations, whose territories are intricately connected to the region's ecosystems and ecological functions. Indigenous communities are distributed throughout the Andean and Amazonian piedmont regions, managing forests, páramos, wetlands, and headwaters that are vital to both local and regional hydrological and biodiversity systems. Afrodescendant communities, particularly along the Mira, Patía, and Putumayo River basins and Pacific coastal plains, maintain ancestral ties to mangrove ecosystems, humid tropical forests, and agroforestry mosaics. Campesino communities are primarily located in the transitional and high Andean zones, sustaining livelihoods through agroecological and mixed land-use systems that contribute to food sovereignty and ecosystem services. These communities have demonstrated strong governance structures and articulated their priorities for climate adaptation and territorial resilience through territorial planning instruments such as Planes de Vida, Planes de Etnodesarrollo, and community-driven environmental management strategies. These instruments reflect holistic territorial visions grounded in their cosmovisions, emphasizing the protection of water sources, forests, and biodiversity as foundations for the "buen vivir" (good living). For example, the Awá Plan de Vida prioritizes forest conservation as essential to cultural survival and food security (Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá, 2022), while the Inga and Kamëntsá peoples

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emphasize climate-resilient agriculture and the protection of sacred landscapes in their territorial plans (Gobernación del Putumayo, 2020). The Plan de Desarrollo Departamental de Nariño 2020–2023 and Plan de Desarrollo del Putumayo 2020–2023 also recognize the fundamental role of these communities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable territorial management, calling for strengthened intercultural governance and support for endogenous climate adaptation strategies.

On the other hand, the Andean Bear Corridor in Cundinamarca constitutes a critical socio-ecological landscape that spans high Andean forests, páramos, and cloud forests—ecosystems of strategic importance for water regulation, biodiversity conservation, and climate resilience. Within this corridor, diverse cultural communities maintain deep-rooted connections to the land, including Indigenous Muisca populations, 87 officially recognized Kichwa families, and campesino communities particularly in municipalities such as Sesquilé and La Calera. The Muisca communities, historically settled in the Bogotá savanna and highland regions, maintain ancestral relationships with páramos and sacred natural sites, especially in ecosystems such as Chingaza and Guerrero. Their territorial planning processes—Planes de Vida—emphasize the defense of water sources, reforestation with native species, and spiritual and ecological guardianship of the páramo as the "heart of life" (Corazón del Agua), framing nature not only as a resource but as a living being to be protected (Cabildo Muisca de Sesquilé, 2023). Similarly, Kichwa families residing in this corridor continue traditional agroforestry and medicinal practices, contributing to in situ conservation of Andean biodiversity while advocating for secure territorial rights and intercultural dialogue in land use planning (ICANH, 2021). Also, campesino communities in Sesquilé, La Calera, and surrounding rural areas depend on mixed agricultural systems and livestock production. Community-based initiatives in these municipalities have demonstrated growing interest in ecosystem restoration, fire prevention, and sustainable land management, often in collaboration with local environmental authorities such as CAR Cundinamarca, efforts aligned with the Plan de Gestión Integral del Cambio Climático Territorial de Cundinamarca (2024), which calls for participatory and differentiated approaches that incorporate traditional knowledge and local adaptation strategies in climate governance.

Despite its importance, the regions in which the Corridors of Resilience are located face significant environmental degradation, primarily driven by anthropogenic pressures such as **deforestation, agricultural expansion, illegal mining, illicit crop cultivation, wildfires, limited institutional and technical capacity for disaster and biodiversity management, and insufficient funding and financing mechanisms for conservation and restoration.**

Regarding the underlying causes of the environmental degradation that apply for both corridors the following are identified: (i) structural gender inequality in access to land, credit, and decision-making; (ii) weak governance, exacerbated by armed conflict and illegal economies; (iii) inadequate inter-institutional coordination; (iv) lack of integration of traditional and local knowledge in wildfire prevention and management and restoration actions to recover affected areas; and (vi) limited data, particularly sex-disaggregated and region-specific, to inform policy.

The **increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires** further compound this vulnerability. In 2024 alone, Colombia experienced 6,300 wildfires, affecting over 219,000 ha and multiple communities. Within the BioSouth Corridor for 2024 the Unit for Risk and Disaster Management (UNGRD for its Spanish name) reported 56 fires events, affecting 1,244 ha in 20 municipalities out of the 33 that are part of the corridor. Meanwhile for 2024 the Andean Bear Corridor reported 16 wildfire events, affecting 112 ha. *Table 1* shows the most affected municipalities for both corridors. Despite the importance of this data for disaster prevention and risk management there are constraints for its analysis such as the lack of spatial data for each fire occurrence, the ecosystems affected and the impacts on communities' livelihoods. Institutional weaknesses in wildfire prevention, response, and environmental education—coupled with limited technical capacity, coordination and a lack of sex-disaggregated data on its impacts—intensify the crisis. The **development challenges related to wildfires** that the project is expected to address in both corridors are: lack of prevention and environmental education among various stakeholders in the territory, lack of capacity among municipal and environmental authorities to enforce control, limited technical and technological capacity for wildfire prevention and response, insufficient information and knowledge about the most fire-prone areas, deeply rooted cultural practices including gendered roles, which have an impact on how people access and control resources, financial resource deficits for investment in prevention and response equipment and technology, and inadequate coordination between national and subnational entities for wildfire prevention and response.

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Table 1. Fire events reported in 2024 in the municipalities of BioSouth Corridor and the Andean Bear Corridor.

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF FIRE EVENTS	AREA AFFECTED (HA)
Nariño	Contadero	3	302
	Córdoba	3	4
	Cumbal	5	21
	Guaitarilla	1	
	Imués	2	220
	Ipiales	6	27
	La Florida	3	6
	Mallama	3	520
	Nariño	3	5
	Ospina	3	
	Pasto	6	62
	Potosí	2	3
	Pupiales	1	2
	Tangua	1	2
	Túquerres	1	20
	Yacuanquer	2	25
Putumayo	Colón	6	17
	Mocoa	3	3
	Orito	1	3
	Santiago	1	2
Cundinamarca	Guasca	2	6
	Guatavita	3	19
	La Calera	1	1
	Sopo	8	55
	Tocancipa	2	31
TOTAL		**72,0**	**1356**

Source: UNDP based on UNGRD data.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 6th Assessment Report (IPCC, 2022), the Pacific-Andes-Amazon region is already suffering adverse effects from **climate change**, which impact marine, coastal, and terrestrial ecosystems. Climate change is altering the distribution of species and water flows degrading ecosystems such as high-altitude wetlands. This in turn, negatively impacts agricultural production, traditional fisheries, food security, and human health. Based on the Third National Communication on Climate Change (IDEAM, 2017), average temperatures in the Andean and Amazon regions have risen by more than 0.8°C over the past 50 years and are projected to increase by up to 2.5°C by 2070 under high-emission scenarios. Simultaneously, rainfall patterns are becoming more erratic, with increased frequency and intensity of both droughts and floods. The 2015–2016 El Niño event caused one of the most severe droughts in recent history, affecting over 700,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land, while La Niña events have resulted in catastrophic flooding and landslides.

Specifically for the regions comprised within the Corridors of Resilience - Cundinamarca, Nariño, and Putumayo departments- climate vulnerability profiles reveal distinct challenges and underscore the necessity for tailored adaptation strategies that consider each department's unique exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.

The Department of Nariño is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with a vulnerability rating of 85.31%. This is particularly due to variability in precipitation and temperature patterns. The inter-Andean regions and the Amazon piedmont are especially impacted by high rainfall, while the Nariño highlands are increasingly exposed to droughts. These climatic shifts have direct implications for food security, particularly due to reductions in the optimal agro-climatic zones for key crops such as rice, sugarcane, and beans, as well as for areas suitable for mangrove species and fishery resources. Deforestation and the expansion of the agricultural frontier further increase the department's vulnerability, contributing to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Government of Nariño, 2019). According to the Departmental Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (2018), Nariño ranked 18th among Colombia's 32 departments in 2021 in terms of net emissions, with 6.071 $ktCO_2eq$, and 21st in gross emissions with -260.2 $ktCO_2eq$. The agricultural sector accounted for 23% of total departmental emissions, primarily due to enteric fermentation from cattle (45%), particularly from high-production cows, replacement calves, and fattening cattle. Emissions also stem from coffee crop management (reseeding activities contribute 19.3%), the application of nitrogen fertilizers (on potato, oil palm, and coffee), and soil drainage in areas with organic soils. Notably, Nariño has the highest GHG emissions in the country from firewood harvesting for cooking in rural households, contributing 31% of its total emissions (1,851.8 $ktCO_2eq$) (IDEAM, Fundación Natura, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería, 2022). In response, the **Integrated Territorial Climate Change Management Plan (PIGCCT) 2019–2035** outlines climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, including the promotion of sustainable agriculture and community-based resource management.

The Department of Putumayo ranks 7th nationally in terms of climate change risk, with seven municipalities classified as high-risk. The top three most exposed municipalities are Villagarzón, Puerto Asís, and Puerto Caicedo. Climate change

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impacts in Putumayo are expected to mainly affect the agricultural sector in Puerto Guzmán and Puerto Asís due to gradual temperature increases. The piedmont municipalities may face infrastructure damage due to increased rainfall, while the health sector could see nutritional deficits caused by declining food crop productivity under high temperatures (IDEAM, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería, 2017). According to the most recent GHG inventory (2022), Putumayo's total emissions are 9,497.0 $ktCO_2eq$, representing 3% of Colombia's national total. Agricultural and forest land management are key contributors. Removals amount to -65.8 $ktCO_2eq$—less than 1% of the national total. Emissions from agriculture represent 10% of the department's total and are largely from livestock (enteric fermentation from beef cattle, fattening cattle, and replacement calves, accounting for 39%). Emissions are also linked to pasture management on organic soils (30%) and nitrogen mineralization processes (25%), especially in histosol soils used for pasture and mineral soils affected by agricultural practices (IDEAM, Fundación Natura, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería, 2022). The **Integrated Territorial Climate Change Management Plan of Putumayo (CORPOAMAZONIA, Government of Putumayo, UNDP, 2020)** outlines measures such as biodiversity conservation, the adoption of climate-smart agriculture, inclusion of the agricultural sector in emission reduction goals, and sustainable forest management.

The Department of Cundinamarca, with its diverse topography encompassing high Andean zones and inter-Andean valleys, is highly vulnerable to climate variability —particularly droughts and floods. Fifteen municipalities are classified as high-risk, including Bogotá D.C., Cota, and Girardot. High risks are observed in the dimensions of biodiversity and water resources, threatening strategic ecosystems such as páramos and watersheds that supply water to the capital and other municipalities. Extreme weather events—including heavy rainfall, landslides, droughts, and frosts—are increasingly impacting food security, road infrastructure, and water availability, particularly in high-mountain and savanna regions (Gobernación de Cundinamarca, UNDP, 2024). Cundinamarca contributes 5% of the national GHG emissions, ranking among the highest-emitting departments in agriculture, transport, and industry. According to the latest inventory (2018), it was the third-largest agricultural emitter in the country, mainly due to intensive nitrogen fertilizer use across diverse crops. Firewood use for cooking in rural areas accounts for 7% of departmental emissions. The Nuevo Mondoñedo landfill, which receives waste from 78 municipalities, generated over 240 $ktCO_2eq$. In the transport sector, Cundinamarca ranks second nationally, with more than 5,300 $ktCO_2eq$ emitted, mostly from fossil fuel combustion in cargo and passenger transport (IDEAM, Fundación Natura, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería, 2022). In response, the department has implemented key instruments such as the **Departmental Policy for Integrated Climate Change Management** and the **Integrated Territorial Climate Change Plan (Gobernación de Cundinamarca, PNUD, 2023)**. These frameworks have driven notable achievements, including a 50% reduction in firewood use in rural households through the adoption of eco-efficient stoves, improving both health and emissions outcomes. Over $12 billion COP has been invested in the protection of 3,652 hectares of watershed areas. Additionally, the creation of the **Departmental Climate Change Information System (SDICC)** supports data standardization, decision-making, and climate action monitoring. These efforts reflect a strong commitment to a low-carbon transition and building territorial resilience to climate change.

Despite the country´s conservation efforts, **forest loss remains a major environmental and socio-economic challenge.** Deforestation in Colombia poses significant **development challenges**, impacting economic growth, social stability, environmental sustainability, exacerbates deeply rooted gender inequality, and affects local governance. Addressing these challenges requires balancing conservation efforts with the need for economic development, equality, and climate resilience. Between 2001 and 2021, the country lost over 3.2 million hectares of forest, with the highest deforestation rate recorded in 2016 (178,597 ha) (IDEAM, 2024). While deforestation rates declined between 2022 and 2023, critical ecosystems—including the Amazon rainforest, Tropical Dry Forest, and high Andean ecosystems (forests and páramos)—remain under severe threat. Moreover, although there is no official document that directly links deforestation and wildfires, reliable data on wildfire-affected areas has been available since 2025, as reported by Colombia's National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD). For instance, in 2024, wildfire-affected areas reached 219,000 hectares nationwide. These two environmental challenges are leading to rapidly conversion of natural landscapes into agricultural and livestock areas has reduced ecological connectivity, compromising biodiversity, water regulation, and precipitation patterns, as evidenced by the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon in 2024. Furthermore, Putumayo lost approximately 11,834 ha of forest annually (2012–2021), and Nariño lost over 366,000 ha between 1990 and 2021. These pressures are exacerbated by climate change, which threatens the region's ecosystems and the livelihoods of the women and men that depend on them. High-altitude ecosystems are particularly vulnerable, affecting agriculture, fisheries, food security, and public health. Although Cundinamarca is not among the departments with the highest deforestation rates, it is important to highlight that the region faces environmental challenges related to urban expansion, pressure on páramo and high-Andean ecosystems, and the loss of vegetation cover in peri-urban areas. The conservation of these ecosystems is crucial to ensuring climate regulation and water supply in the Andean region of Colombia.

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Among the main challenges that will be addressed by the project are: lack of incentives for sustainable land use that discourages farmers from adopting conservation-friendly practices, land degradation from deforestation reduces agricultural productivity, increasing costs for restoration, lack of private-sector investment in green businesses and sustainable supply chains, loss of forests in key ecosystems reduces their ability to store carbon and regulate climate.
Achieving climate positive and biodiversity conservation outcomes requires long-term, sustainable financial mechanisms. These mechanisms should align economic incentives with conservation goals while ensuring adequate funding for protected areas, restoration projects, and community-led initiatives. In this sense, another critical challenge that the project will tackle is the **lack of access to financing mechanisms** to support ecosystem restoration and climate resilience, especially for rural women who face systemic barriers to credit and funding (DANE, 2021, pág. 59). This is well reflected in the access of women-led agricultural production units (APUs) to financial tools that is have significantly lower (11,2%) compared to those led by men (DANE, 2021, pág. 60) limiting their ability to implement sustainable land management practices.

According to BIOFIN, in the past 10 years, Colombia has invested nearly USD 660 million annually in conservation, protection, and sustainable use of biodiversity. These resources represent 0.21% of the GDP and mainly come from the public sector (93.9%), international cooperation (5.2%), and the private sector (0.8%). From a climate change perspective, the country has invested an average of USD 880 million annually over the last decade, according to data from the National Planning Department (DNP). These funds have been contributed by the public sector (55%), international cooperation (21.3%), and the private sector (23.7%).

Still, these funds are insufficient to meet the commitments made under the National Biodiversity Plan and Action Strategy (NBSAP) and its gender action plan, which is currently being developed by the Colombian government, as well as to fulfil the country's climate ambition as outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). BIOFIN estimates that current investment needs to be tripled to ensure the effective implementation of the NBSAP, and quintupled in the case of the NDC 2.0, for Colombia.

In this term the **development challenge** that the project will tackle is the lack of access to financing mechanisms available through investment funds and/or public and private funds for implementing sustainable practices in restoring and managing fire-affected areas, limiting ecosystem recovery and increasing the vulnerability of affected communities. It should be noted that women in Colombia, especially in rural areas, face further structural barriers to access financing mechanisms (DANE, 2021, p. 59). Often without property rights or other assets, they lack traditional collateral, making it difficult to access credit. This exclusion limits their access to productive resources and financing for their ventures (OAS, 2021; cited in DANE, 2021).

The environmental and climate crises disproportionately affect marginalized groups such as women and ethnic groups. Women, particularly in rural areas, are more vulnerable due to unequal access to land, resources, and decision-making spaces. They face heavier caregiving burdens during climate disasters and limited access to financing and recovery support. Ethnic groups, including Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, suffer due to the degradation of culturally significant ecosystems and the undermining of traditional knowledge systems. The exclusion of these populations from climate planning limits the efficacy and equality of resilience-building efforts. Addressing these disparities is not only a matter of social justice but essential for achieving effective, inclusive conservation and restoration outcomes.

In response to these challenges, Colombia has established a comprehensive policy framework with a particular focus on gender equality, including the National Policy for the Integrated Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE in Spanish) which recognizes that women, men, children and youth are “different members of society, with different interests and with a different impact on the territory, which leads to multiple scenarios and alternatives for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services” (Government of Colombia 2016, p. 41); the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2030 that includes gender-responsive actions, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - currently under revision, and its gender action plan; the National Restoration Strategy for 2026, in which one of its three strategic actions incudes the promotion of grassroots initiatives and urban-rural community processes of multifunctional restoration, with a differential approach towards population and gender participation and inclusion, and the National Adaptation Plan (PNACC, in Spanish).

Specifically, regarding climate change, the country in its Third Biennial Report (BUR3) to the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCC), recognizes the need to develop monitoring systems that allow for the recording of sex-disaggregated information on the effects of climate change and for a detailed understanding of its differential impacts. The country aligns itself with the premise that climate change is a determining factor that tends to exacerbate the

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gender gap of the most vulnerable countries (Aguilar, 2021). In this way, the UNFCCC's call to integrate the gender approach at all levels of climate action (UNFCCC, 2019) is heeded (IDEAM, Fundación Natura, PNUD, MADS, DNP, Cancillería, 2021, pág. 49).

To achieve the development challenges mentioned above the project will also: (i) be aligned with Canada's Feminist Climate Action by recognizing that women, girls, and marginalized groups are disproportionately affected by climate change but are also critical agents of change in climate solutions; (ii) implement innovative financial mechanisms to mobilize public, private and blended resources to achieve climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation goals; (iii) leverage Canadian climate change expertise and innovative solutions through a triangular cooperation approach as a strategic modality to foster the exchange of knowledge, technical expertise, and innovative practices in integrated wildfire management and ecosystem restoration. This cooperation modality will strengthen collaboration between Colombia and Peru, with Canada serving as a key triangular partner contributing advanced technological solutions and institutional expertise; and (iv) The project directly supports the G7 agenda on wildfires and the Forest Climate Leaders Partnership Country Package for Colombia by addressing both the drivers and impacts of wildfires and deforestation. It enhances risk reduction strategies, strengthens institutional and community capacities, and promotes policy alignment with Colombia’s climate commitments. By integrating climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land-use practices, the project contributes to long-term ecosystem resilience and aligns with Canada's efforts to support wildfire mitigation and forest conservation in Colombia.

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II. STRATEGY

In response to the escalating impacts of climate change—including increased wildfire frequency, ecosystem degradation, and heightened climate vulnerability of rural and Indigenous communities—the project places climate change adaptation at its core. It strategically focuses on enhancing resilience across two critical ecological corridors in Colombia: the BioSouth Corridor and the Andean Bear Corridor, hereafter the Corridors of Resilience. These regions, both rich in biodiversity and vital for ecosystem service provision, face increasing pressures from climate-induced hazards. Thus, the project aims to increase climate resilience of local communities—particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth through inclusive, gender-responsive wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, and governance in the two Corridors of Resilience. This approach not only strengthens local adaptive capacity but also promotes sustainable landscape governance, ensuring long-term resilience and climate-smart development, protecting biodiversity while reducing the vulnerability of local communities to climate risks.

In line with this objective, the project advances an integrated strategy centered on enhancing wildfire management, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable nature-based financial mechanisms for climate adaptation. The strategy is structured around three interrelated outcomes. The first strengthens environmental governance and knowledge systems by building local and institutional capacities, including the training of community-based wildfire brigades, and leveraging advanced technological tools and methodologies from Canada, such as satellite-based early warning systems and AI-enabled fire modeling. The second outcome promotes the implementation of nature-based solutions through regenerative restoration, emphasizing the use of native species and landscape-level planning to restore ecological integrity and increase ecosystem resilience. The third outcome introduces innovative biodiversity-based financial mechanisms—including community funds, habitat banks, and payments for ecosystem services (PES)—to catalyze sustainable investments and secure long-term financing, with a strong emphasis on inclusion and gender equality. Collectively, these outcomes address the underlying and structural drivers of ecosystem vulnerability and contribute to climate adaptation, while fostering inclusive socio-environmental governance frameworks.

The Theory of Change (ToC) for the project is grounded in the premise that addressing the structural causes of climate vulnerability and ecosystem degradation in the Corridors of Resilience requires a systemic, gender-sensitive and inclusive approach that strengthens governance, promotes ecosystem-based climate adaptation, and mobilizes innovative financing (Fig.3). The development challenge stems from the combined impacts of wildfires, unsustainable land use changes, and institutional and financial barriers that undermine the resilience of strategic ecosystems and the well-being of local communities, particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women and youth.

The ToC posits that if local and institutional capacities are strengthened, ecosystems are restored using nature-based solutions approaches, and sustainable financing mechanisms are deployed, then landscape resilience will improve, wildfires will be more effectively prevented and managed, and climate-adapted livelihoods will flourish, leading to inclusive, sustainable development and climate adaptation in these regions.

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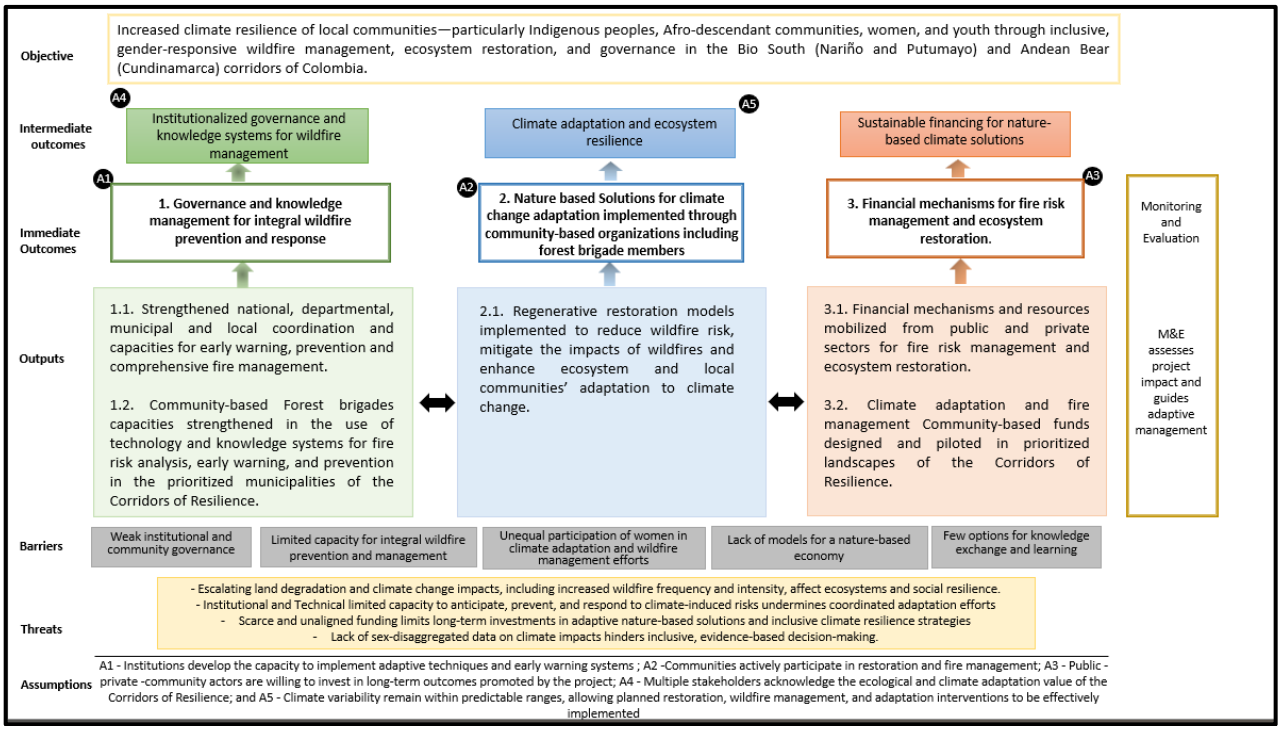


Figure 3. Theory of Change diagram.

To bring this change about, UNDP will work closely with its institutional partners (MinAmbiente, Environmental Authorities, National Unit for the Disaster Risk Management, Academia, IDEAM) and local communities to design and implement a comprehensive strategy based on three interlinked components. First, they will improve governance and inter-institutional coordination for wildfire prevention and response, building community brigades and transfer technological and policy innovations from Canada. It is worth noting, that the formation of community-based Forest brigades, a traditionally male-centered activity, will seek to actively engage with, and encourage, the participation of women. Second, they will support regenerative restoration and ecosystem conservation through participatory approaches that integrate traditional knowledge and scientific evidence, while applying climate-resilient native species and fire-smart landscape management. Third, they will develop and pilot biodiversity-based financial mechanisms—such as habitat banks, payment for ecosystem services (PES), and community funds—that can attract private and public investments to scale ecosystem restoration and community adaptation actions. These interventions will be inclusive, gender-responsive, and focused on strengthening local ownership and institutional sustainability, ultimately contributing to Colombia's climate adaptation and biodiversity goals.

It is important to point out that the third outcome introduces innovative approaches within the scope of biodiversity-based financial mechanisms—such as strengthening existing instruments like community funds, habitat banks, and payments for ecosystem services (PES). Rather than developing new financial mechanisms beyond those currently established in the Colombian legal framework, the initiative will focus on integrating innovative components to facilitate beneficiaries' access to resources and/or attract new financial sources. These efforts aim to catalyze sustainable investments and secure long-term financing, with a strong emphasis on inclusion and gender equality.

As a transversal approach to enhance community-led climate resilience and equitable environmental governance, the project *Corridors of Resilience: Connecting People, Nature, and Integrated Wildfire Management for Climate Adaptation* will adopt the **Community-Based Adaptation (AbC)** methodology developed by Colombia's Ministry of Environment[1]. This participatory approach empowers local populations—particularly women, youth, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities—to co-design and lead adaptation strategies grounded in traditional knowledge, local priorities, and ecological realities. By integrating AbC into the project's implementation, community actors will play a central role in managing resources, identifying climate risks, and developing context-specific responses such as sustainable land use, ecosystem restoration, and fire risk reduction. The methodology strengthens territorial

1 https://archivo.minambiente.gov.co/images/Atencion_y_particpacion_al_ciudadano/Consulta_Publica/030214_consulta_pub_adaptacion_comunidades.pdf

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governance, ensures the cultural relevance of interventions, and promotes long-term sustainability by fostering ownership and adaptive capacity from the ground up.

Thus, at the local community level, the project will directly benefit Indigenous Peoples—including the Awá, Inga, Kamëntsá, Pastos, Quillasingas, Kofán, Muisca, and Kichwa—along with Afro-descendant and rural communities across the BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors. These populations, increasingly exposed to wildfires, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity, depend on ecosystems that are central to their livelihoods, cultural identity, and territorial planning. By advancing integrated wildfire management, regenerative restoration, and gender-responsive governance, the project will help shift these communities from vulnerability to resilience, strengthening their adaptive capacity, safeguarding critical ecosystems, empowering women and youth, and enhancing biodiversity-based sustainable livelihoods rooted in their cultural and territorial visions.

III. OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Outcomes

Ultimate Outcome 1000 - Increased climate resilience capacities of institutions and local communities—particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth—through inclusive, gender-responsive wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, and governance in the corridors of resilience (BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors).

This outcome will strengthen the ability of local communities and institutions to anticipate, respond to, and recover from climate-related threats, particularly wildfires and ecosystem degradation. By integrating gender equality, traditional knowledge, and scientific innovation, the project will foster inclusive governance, sustainable land management, and ecosystem restoration. These efforts will not only protect biodiversity and vital ecosystem services but also improve livelihoods, promote social cohesion, and enhance the long-term adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth in the Corridors of Resilience.

Intermediate Outcome 1100. - Enhanced Institutional governance and knowledge systems for gender-responsive and socially equitable integrated wildfire management and climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience

The governance and knowledge management component addresses the systemic and institutional weaknesses that underpin the development challenges of wildfire risk, ecosystem degradation, and limited community resilience. By strengthening local and institutional governance structures, the project will enhance intersectoral and intercultural coordination for wildfire prevention, management and recovery, by fostering an inclusive decision-making—particularly for women and community-based organizations. Responding to the theory of change, this component acts on structural and underlying causes by promoting enabling environments for risk-informed planning and climate governance. A key innovation is the integration of Canadian knowledge and technological expertise in wildfire prediction, prevention, and brigade capacity-building, which will be adapted to the diverse ecological and socio-cultural realities of the Corridors of Resilience. Additionally, triangular cooperation (Canada, Perú and Colombia) will facilitate the exchange of lessons, digital tools, and protocols for early warning systems and community-based fire management. Furthermore, knowledge management will also prioritize the co-production of science and ancestral knowledge, capacity building, and the dissemination of scalable restoration models—thereby ensuring sustainability, accountability, and long-term learning across the Corridors of Resilience.

Immediate Outcome 1110: Strengthened national, subnational, and local institutional capacities for integrated and inclusive wildfire management governance, with particular emphasis on gender-sensitive coordination and knowledge-sharing in the Corridor of Resilience.

This outcome aims to strengthen coordination and institutional capacities at national, departmental, municipal, and local levels to enhance early warning systems, wildfire prevention, and comprehensive fire management. Through the implementation of this output the structural gaps identified in governance and risk management will be addressed by fostering collaborative mechanisms among government entities, civil society, and local communities—particularly Indigenous, Afro-descendant, women and youth groups. It emphasizes intersectoral and intercultural coordination, drawing on Canadian expertise in fire modelling and brigade training, while promoting the integration of local knowledge systems. Through inclusive planning processes, targeted training, and improved information flows, Output

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1.1 contributes to building a resilient, informed, and proactive approach to wildfire risk, aligned with climate adaptation goals and sustainable ecosystem management. This outcome will be achieved thorough the following outputs:

Output 1111. **Technical assistance and support provided to national, departmental, and local governance and coordination systems on early warning, prevention, and comprehensive wildfire fire risk management, with integrating gender considerations.**

Activity 1111-1. Implement a Multi-Level Mentorship and Training Program on Gender-Responsive Wildfire Risk Governance.

Output 1112. **Coordination mechanism established be-tween national institutions and the National Network of Forest Brigades, focusing on strengthening joint forest fire response, pro-mote communication, knowledge exchange, and capacity building through South-South and triangular cooperation (Colombia–Peru–Canada).**

Activity 1112-1 Establish and operationalize a Multilevel Coordination Protocol between National Authorities and the National Network of Forest Brigades

Immediate Outcome 1120: Enhanced technological and organizational capacities of local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities), including women and youth, to implement wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management in the Corridors of Resilience.

This outcome focuses on strengthening community-based Forest brigades in the prioritized municipalities of the Corridors of Resilience by enhancing their technological and organizational capacities for wildfire prevention, early warning, and integrated fire management. This includes the formation, training, and equipping of brigades with gender-sensitive, context-appropriate tools and sustainability strategies to support both risk reduction and ecosystem recovery. A key element of this output is the transfer of advanced technological capabilities—such as predictive fire modeling (e.g., CanFIRE), drone surveillance, 5G communication networks, and AI-powered spatial analysis—through collaborative partnerships with universities and technical agencies. The project also envisions collaboration with the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC), leveraging its interagency coordination role and technical expertise to establish a cooperation framework that will facilitate technical exchanges on integrated fire management and early warning systems, adaption of Canadian best practices to the Colombian context, and foster long-term institutional partnerships to strengthen governance, training, and knowledge transfer. At the same time, the project will ensure that Indigenous, Afro-Colombian, and local community knowledge is meaningfully integrated into wildfire risk analysis frameworks. By co-creating fire management plans that blend traditional practices and gender-based knowledge with modern digital tools, this output will empower communities to lead resilient, culturally grounded responses to increasing fire threats across the Corridors of Resilience. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1121**. Community-Based Forest brigades (including women and youth) stablished and operational for wildfire response**

Activity 1121-1 Form and certify gender-inclusive community-based forest brigades in the Corridors of Resilience.

Output 1122. **Risk Analysis frameworks and community-based wildfire prevention management plans developed and implemented, integrating traditional knowledge and practices from indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities.**

Activity 1122-1 Facilitate the participatory development of gender-responsive community wildfire prevention plans and intercultural risk analysis frameworks.

Intermediate Outcome 1200- Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and local communities in response to wildfire and cli-mate change risks, focusing on implementing gender-responsive nature-based solutions, especially for women and vulnerable groups, in the Corridors of Resilience.

Complementary, nature-based solutions (NbS) component, with a central focus on regenerative ecosystem restoration, directly tackles the immediate and underlying drivers of land degradation, wildfire risk, and biodiversity loss. For the design, implementation, and evaluation of the Nature-based Solutions (NbS) within the *Corridors of Resilience* project, the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions will be adopted as the primary methodological reference. This

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standard provides eight criteria and 28 indicators to ensure that interventions adhere to key principles such as effectiveness in climate change adaptation, the generation of social and environmental co-benefits, financial sustainability, and social inclusion. Applying this framework ensures that the project's NbS not only contribute to regenerative restoration and functional ecosystem connectivity but are also aligned with goals for resilient territorial development, gender equity, and local governance. Additionally, this approach facilitates technical traceability, accountability to national and international stakeholders, and the potential to scale or replicate successful interventions in other territories.

In line with the theory of change, this intermediate outcome contributes to reversing ecological degradation while strengthening socio-ecological adaptive capacity and ecosystem services essential for climate resilience. Restoration actions will be context-specific, supporting climate-smart landscapes and multifunctional land uses that benefit both nature and communities' livelihoods. A core innovation is the integration of Community-Based Forest brigades as a foundational pillar of restoration planning and implementation. These brigades, often the first responders to wildfire events, will be trained and equipped not only for emergency response but also for the prevention, monitoring, and ecological rehabilitation of fire-affected and degraded areas. Their involvement ensures sustained local stewardship, combines risk reduction with ecosystem regeneration, and leverages traditional knowledge in fire-adapted ecosystems. This approach reinforces climate adaptation by building socio-ecological resilience, reducing vulnerability to recurring fire events, and empowering communities as key agents of transformative landscape recovery. This outcome aims to prevent wildfire occurrence and reduce intensity, enhance ecosystem functionality, and empower local communities—especially women and youth—to become agents of climate adaptation.

Immediate Outcome 1210. Strengthened institutional and local capacities, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, to implement Nature based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis in regenerative restoration on degraded and wildfire-prone areas in the Corridors of Resilience.

This outcome focuses on the design and implementation of context-specific regenerative restoration models that integrate ecological, climatic, and social dimensions to address wildfire risks and build climate resilience. Restoration actions will prioritize degraded and fire-prone areas, applying nature-based solutions that restore ecological functions, enhance biodiversity, and stabilize landscapes. A key strategy involves embedding local communities' organization including forest brigade members into restoration planning, ensuring that local knowledge, rapid response capacities, and preventive measures are fully leveraged. Local communities' organization including forest brigade members will be equipped and trained not only for fire control but also for long-term ecosystem rehabilitation and climate-smart land management practices. The models will promote multifunctional landscapes that support sustainable livelihoods, foster adaptive land use practices, and empower local actors—particularly women and youth—as stewards of resilient ecosystems. Through this integrated approach, the fulfilment of this outcome contributes to reducing vulnerability to climate hazards, restoring vital ecosystem services, and promoting equitable, community-led adaptation solutions. This outcome will be implemented trough the following outputs:

Output 1211: **Training program and technical assistance on NbS for institutions and local communities, with an emphasis in regenerative restoration models, to mitigate wildfire impacts and favour ecosystem conservation, incorporating gen-der, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches.**

Activity 1211-1 Implement a Regional NbS Training Program and Technical Assistance Facility for Regenerative Restoration in Fire-Prone Corridors.

Output 1212: **Identification of fire-prone and degraded areas completed through participatory mapping and risk assessments, prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure.**

Activity 1212-1: Conduct participatory geospatial mapping and intercultural risk assessments to identify and prioritize sites for nature-based solutions and regenerative ecosystem restoration.

Output 1213: **Community-led demonstration plots and pilot projects established to apply regenerative restoration models using native, fire-resistant species, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity.**

Activity 1213-1: Establish community-led regenerative pilot sites to enhance fire-resilient landscape connectivity through ecosystem restoration and nature-based management practices.

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Intermediate Outcome 1300 – Sustainable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms established and accessed to catalyzed ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.

As part of the project strategy and in line with the theory of change, the establishment of innovative financial mechanisms—such as habitat banks and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) with climate change focus—will be strategically advanced in prioritized areas of the Corridors of Resilience where ecological value, social engagement, and institutional readiness intersect. These mechanisms will be implemented in priority ecosystems (Tropical Humid Forest and High Andean Forest) that face pressing threats from wildfires, deforestation, land degradation, and climate change, yet hold high potential for biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. The areas for implementation will be selected based on ecological importance (the use of methodologies such as environmental factors or strategic environmental assessment will be explored and adapted to the context of implementation), legal feasibility, community readiness, and alignment with national frameworks such as Colombia's NDCs, the National Biodiversity Strategy, and CONPES 4032 on PES. To enhance sustainability and scalability, the project will actively engage the private sector ensuring that conservation and restoration actions are not only financially viable but contribute to broader nature-positive and climate-adaptive development goals.

Immediate Outcome 1310. Established innovative financial mechanisms integrating gender-equitable approaches to support ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.

This outcome focuses on mobilizing and piloting innovative public, private and blended financial mechanisms to support fire risk management, regenerative restoration for biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience. Recognizing the urgent need to bridge the climate and biodiversity finance gap at local and landscape levels, this output will prioritize the design, feasibility assessment, and pilot implementation of mechanisms such as habitat banks, climate-oriented Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and blended finance approaches. These instruments will be adapted to regional socio-ecological contexts and designed with a gender and equality lens to ensure that benefits reach vulnerable groups, including women and youth. Building on UNDP's BIOFIN methodology and other global experiences, the project will foster cross-sector collaboration and unlock new investment flows—positioning nature-based solutions as viable, scalable responses to wildfire risk, ecosystem degradation, and climate vulnerability. The implementation of pilot financial mechanisms will complement national schemes. Training in the use of these mechanisms and collaboration with local communities and other conservation managers will be an essential steppingstone for the success of this approach. Strengthening public, private, and community investments through joint initiatives and venture capital will promote an economy based on nature and biocultural wealth, thus contributing to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable development of local communities. This approach aims to ensure the viability and effectiveness of innovative financial mechanisms before scaling them up. Additionally, the inclusion of insurance is considered to protect investments and ensure project continuity. In the realm of payments for environmental services climatic (PES), it is proposed to establish conservation agreements focused on climate resilience, thus contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation. This outcome will be achieved through the implementation of the following outputs:

Output 1311: **Public and private financial instruments and blended finance mechanisms developed in alignment with nature-based solutions and climate risk management needs, ensuring women's access and participation.**

Activity 1311-1: Design and implement a Gender-Responsive Blended Finance Facility for Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

Output 1312: **Community-based funds for adaptation and wildfire management established with inclusive governance, enabling access to finance resources for NbS implementation favoring women, youth, Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.**

Activity 1312-1: Establish and operationalize community-based adaptation and wildfire management funds with inclusive governance structures to enable equitable access to financing for nature-based solutions, prioritizing women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and Afro-descendant communities.

Immediate Outcome 1320: Improved knowledge of local actors, particularly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities on access to financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for the eco-logical restoration of fire-degraded areas and conservation of key ecosystems in the Corridors of Resilience.

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Improving access to financial mechanisms is essential to empowering local actors in Colombia's BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors, particularly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities. This outcome focuses on addressing structural barriers that limit these groups' ability to mobilize and manage resources for implementing nature-based solutions. By enhancing their financial inclusion, the initiative supports the ecological restoration of fire-degraded areas and the conservation of key ecosystems. The approach promotes equitable participation and strengthens community-led environmental stewardship, fostering long-term resilience and sustainability in these biodiversity-rich landscapes. This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1321: **Training and/or advisory services delivered to local community-based organizations—especially women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and ecosystem conservation finance, including proposal development, fund management, and reporting requirements.**

Activity 1321-1: Deliver targeted training and advisory services to community-based organizations on accessing, managing, and reporting on climate and ecosystem conservation finance, including proposal development and financial administration.

Output 1322: **Technical support provided to local community-ty-based organizations to prepare and submit applications for public and private financing mechanisms that fund nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wildfire resilience.**

Activity 1322-1: Provide technical assistance to community-based organizations to develop, package, and submit funding applications to public and private financing mechanisms supporting nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wildfire resilience.

Resources required to achieve the Expected Outcomes

For this project, securing strategic alliances with governmental institutions (national, regional and local), the private sector according to procedures in UNDP, and territorial environmental authorities are essential to mobilize the resources required to achieve the expected outcomes related to climate change adaptation, integrated wildfire management, and ecosystem restoration. These alliances—at both national and subnational levels—will support the implementation of policies and instruments aimed at increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, conserving biodiversity, and promoting sustainable development within the Corridors of Resilience.

The project will leverage the experience of initiatives such as BIOFIN, sustainable landscape restoration programs, and disaster risk management strategies to design and implement innovative financial mechanisms. These include community-based climate adaptation funds, habitat banks, and payments for environmental services with cultural and gender-sensitive approaches. By enhancing access to climate and biodiversity finance, strengthening public-private partnerships, and promoting scalable and high-impact solutions, the project will foster long-term sustainability, ownership, and transformative change across the BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors.

The project will be supported by a multidisciplinary technical team based in Bogotá and Pasto (Nariño), comprising specialists in climate change and risk management, regenerative restoration, and sustainable financial mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation and gender specialists serving as cross-cutting components of project implementation. In addition, territorial focal points will be deployed in Cundinamarca, Nariño, and Alto Putumayo to provide ongoing technical accompaniment and field-level monitoring of activities. The project also foresees the contracting of specialized firms or individual consultants to deliver institutional and community capacity-strengthening interventions. An administrative and financial support team will ensure full compliance with operational, procurement, and fiduciary procedures required for effective project implementation.

Finally, the gender-based analysis presented in Annex **1** is a keystone for the project to achieve the expected outcomes.

Partnerships

In the context of this project, establishing strategic partnerships is essential to strengthen interinstitutional coordination and territorial action for adaptation of climate change. Close collaboration with government entities—such as the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD), National Fire Directorate of Colombia (DNBC), IDEAM, National Natural Parks, and Regional Autonomous Corporations—alongside the private sector according to procedures

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in UNDP, academic institutions, environmental organizations, and civil society, will be fundamental to effectively manage wildfires, restore degraded ecosystems, and mobilize financial resources. through innovative mechanisms.

These partnerships will enable the optimization of technical and financial resources, facilitate the exchange of knowledge and technologies (through South-South and Triangular Cooperation), and foster synergies that improve the efficiency, ownership, and long-term sustainability of project interventions.

The active participation of local communities, particularly community-based fire brigades, women, Indigenous People and Afrodescendant communities will ensure an inclusive, equitable, and culturally appropriate approach. Through open dialogue and cooperation, these alliances will contribute to climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable livelihoods, while also reinforcing environmental governance and peacebuilding efforts across the Corridors of Resilience.

Establishing strategic partnerships that strengthen the interconnection between key actors and stakeholders in wildfire management and NbS for climate adaptation is essential. Close collaboration with the private sector, government agencies, academic institutions, environmental organizations, and civil society is fundamental. These partnerships will optimize resources, facilitate knowledge exchange, and create synergies to overcome barriers and enhance the efficiency and sustainability of coordination and territorial governance linkages. Local community participation will also ensure an inclusive, resilient, and socioeconomically sustainable approach.

By fostering open dialogue and cooperation, these partnerships will strengthen the integration of wildfire management, NbS for climate adaptation and innovative financial mechanisms generating long-term positive impacts on the stakeholders involved (public, private and civil society) and the landscapes in which they operate.

Risks log and assumptions

Risk assessment for this project is essential for identifying potential threats, evaluating their impacts, and implementing mitigation measures. The following table provides an overview of the identified risks and the mitigation measures.

Risk Category	Risk Description	Level of impact, likelihood and risk	Mitigation Strategy	Residual Risk	Responsible Party	Assumptions
Environmental	Extreme climate events (e.g., droughts, floods, wildfires) disrupt planned interventions	**Likelihood:** 3 – Likely **Impact:** High **Risk level**: High	Integrate climate-informed planning, use adaptive techniques, and early warning systems	Medium	UNDP Project Team, Environmental Partners	1. Climate risks are reasonably predictable. 2. Institutions can implement adaptive tools. 3. Local ecosystems support adaptation.
	Introduction of invasive species during restoration activities	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Medium **Risk level:** Low	Comply with national invasive species legislation. Use only native species and adaptive management	Low	UNDP Project Team Environmental Authorities	1. Access to local ecological knowledge exists. 2. Monitoring systems allow rapid correction.
	Degradation of physical-biotic conditions due to improper restoration techniques	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** High **Risk level:** High	Implement rigorous ecological assessments before restoration	Medium	UNDP Project Team Environmental Authorities	1. Technical capacity to implement monitoring tools is available. 2. Restoration sites can be effectively monitored.
Social and Cultural Risks	Exclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making,	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Moderate	Establish and operationalize a GRM within 2 months, with tailored outreach for marginalized groups	Medium	UNDP Social Specialist, Local Partners	1. Communities can use digital/phone tools. 2. Previous engagement promotes trust.

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	training, and grievance mechanisms	**Risk level:** Moderate				
	Resistance to project approaches due to limited community engagement	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** Moderate	Conduct participatory processes, integrate local knowledge and traditions	Low	Field Teams, Local Facilitators	1. Communities are open if well engaged.
	Barriers to equitable participation by Indigenous Peoples, women, youth	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** High **Risk level:** High	Promote inclusive leadership and culturally appropriate engagement strategies	Medium	UNDP Gender/Indigenous Focal Points	1. Groups are identifiable and willing to engage.
Security risk	Deteriorating security conditions limit access and endanger staff/community	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** High **Risk level:** High	UNDSS protocols, regular risk assessments, flexibility in plans and budgets	Medium	UNDP Security Officer, UNDSS, Field Coordinators	1. Security situation doesn't halt operations completely. 2. Resources allow rapid response.
Gender equality and protection	Social/cultural barriers reduce women's participation in project	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** High	Apply Canada's Feminist and UNDP Toolkit, gender action plan, promote inclusive leadership	Medium	UNDP Gender Advisor	1. Toolkit is effectively applied. 2. Local partners support gender inclusion.
	The domestic care burden disproportionately placed on women may limit their ability to participate meaningfully in decision-making spaces, training sessions, consultation processes, and project-related benefits.	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** High	Integrate flexible participation mechanisms (e.g., childcare support, decentralized/localized meetings, adjusted schedules). Conduct gender analysis to understand care responsibilities and co-design inclusive engagement strategies. Promote men's engagement in care work through sensitization efforts.	Medium	Gender Equality Specialist, Local Implementing Partners, Community Facilitators	1. Communities and project partners are open to addressing unequal care responsibilities. 2. Local infrastructure or partners exist to support childcare or compensation efforts. 3. Women's willingness to participate will increase if domestic care burdens are acknowledged and mitigated.
	There is a risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), especially affecting women and girls in vulnerable communities where power	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** High **Risk level:** High	Enforce UNDP's zero-tolerance policy for SEA. Establish and promote a confidential, accessible, and survivor-centered **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** that allows reporting through trusted channels (e.g., community-based focal points, SMS, hotline). Conduct **mandatory SEA training** for all project	Medium	Project Manager, Gender Focal Point, UNDP PSEA Focal Point	1. Confidential GRM mechanisms can be implemented and trusted by communities. 2. All project actors comply with training and conduct standards.

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	asymmetries exist between project staff/partners and community members.		staff, partners, and contractors. Sign Codes of Conduct prohibiting SEA. Monitor implementation and reporting quarterly via the Gender Focal Point.			
	Women and girls participating in project activities may be exposed to increased risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV), including intimate partner violence, due to e.g. shifts in power dynamics, time spent away from home.	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** High	implement **community-based prevention strategies**, such as: Engaging men and boys in workshops on positive masculinity. Partnering with local women's organizations and municipal offices to raise GBV awareness. Including GBV education in training and outreach sessions. Embed a **safeguard officer** or designate community focal points for GBV-related support.	Medium	Gender Specialist, Community Engagement Officer, Local CSO Partners, GBV Referral Service Partners	1. Communities are open to discussing GBV prevention and awareness.
Financial and Economic Risks	Unstable funding threatens project continuity	**Likelihood:** 2 – likely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** High	Diversify sources via blended finance, PPPs, and innovative instruments	Medium	Project Finance Lead, UNDP CO	1. Funding sources exist. 2. Interest from private/public actors.
	Weak incentives deter private sector participation	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** Moderate	Strengthening PES and green investment platforms	Low	Financial Mechanism Specialist	1. Supportive institutional/policy frameworks exist.
Governance and Institutional Risks	Institutional fragmentation and policy misalignment	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** Moderate	Strengthening coordination platforms and align with national/regional strategies	Low	UNDP Project Board, Government Counterparts	1. Institutions are open to coordination.
	Policy or political changes disrupt project continuity	**Likelihood:** 2 – Unlikely **Impact:** Moderate **Risk level:** Moderate	Anchor in long-term national commitments and international frameworks	Medium	Project Steering Committee	1. Long-term commitments persist. 2. Frameworks offer continuity.

Stakeholder Engagement

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To achieve the planned outcomes and outputs of the project, it will be necessary to engage various stakeholders and establish multiple partnerships at the national and local levels. The responsibility of these partners for project implementation and their support for the project's development challenge is presented below:

Stakeholder	Role in the Project
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)	Public entity in charge of defining national environmental policy and promoting recovery, conservation, protection, planning, management, use, and exploitation of renewable natural resources, ensuring sustainable development. MinAmbiente will be part of the Project Board to ensure that the project's objectives and activities are in line with national environmental policies, strategies, and priorities.
National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres -UNGRD-)	The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD) will play a key role in the project by coordinating wildfire risk reduction efforts, supporting the formation and training of local fire brigades, and facilitating the integration of advanced fire management technologies and tools. As the lead national authority on disaster risk, UNGRD will ensure institutional alignment with Colombia's disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies, strengthening inter-institutional coordination and contributing to the long-term sustainability of wildfire management actions in the Corridors of Resilience.
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales - IDEAM).	The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) will contribute to the project by providing essential climate, hydrological, and environmental data to inform risk analysis and decision-making for wildfire management and ecosystem restoration. Through its technical expertise and monitoring systems, IDEAM will support early warning mechanisms, contribute to the development of climate risk scenarios, and enhance national capacities to anticipate and respond to climate-related threats in the Corridors of Resilience.
National Natural Parks of Colombia (NNPC)	Public entity in charge of the administration and management of the National Natural Parks system. NNPC will play a supportive and strategic role as territorial allies, particularly in areas where protected areas overlap with the Corridors of Resilience corridors, providing ecological and management expertise in the design of restoration prioritized areas, supporting local articulation and restoration in prioritized areas and ensuring coordination with other conservation strategies and fire management practices within and around protected areas.
National Fire Directorate of Colombia (DNBC)	The DNBC, as the public entity responsible for leading, coordinating, and supporting fire departments nationwide, ensures the implementation of national fire management policies and compliance with technical, administrative, and operational standards. It will play a strategic role in the project providing technical guidance and promoting coherence in fire management practices, including in the development of Community-Based Forest Brigades to be established across the designated corridors.
Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) –Regional Environmental Authorities	Regional public corporate entities responsible for managing, within their jurisdictions, the environment and renewable natural resources, in accordance with MinAmbiente's legal provisions and policies. Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs) will play a crucial enabling and operational role in the implementation of the project, including coordination, institutional capacities to enhance early warning systems, wildfire prevention, and comprehensive fire management, implementation of NbS with the involvement of Community-Based Forest Brigades and the identification and implementation of innovative financial mechanism through the mobilization of public/blended funds The CARs with presence in the Corridors of Resilience are the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Southern Amazon (Corpoamazonia), the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (Corponariño) and the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca
Departmental Governments	Decentralized public entities in charge of governing the country's departments. They will play a role in the coordination and strengthening of capacities to enhance early warning systems, wildfire prevention, and comprehensive fire management, and comprehensive fire management, implementation of NbS with the involvement of Community-Based Forest Brigades and the identification and implementation of innovative financial mechanism through the mobilization of public/blended funds
Municipalities	Public entities in charge of creating and adopting land use plans under the Organic Law of the Development Plan and Law 388 of 1997, as well as regulating land use in the municipality. They will play a paramount role in the coordination and strengthening of capacities to enhance early warning systems, wildfire prevention, and comprehensive fire management, and comprehensive fire management, implementation of NbS with the involvement of Community-Based Forest Brigades and the identification and implementation of innovative financial mechanism through the mobilization of public/blended funds.
Academia and Research institutes	Academic institutions and research centers play a pivotal role by generating scientific knowledge, informing evidence-based decision-making, and strengthening institutional and local capacities. These will contribute through biodiversity monitoring, climate risk assessments, and the development of locally adapted restoration and fire management strategies. Their collaboration ensures the integration of interdisciplinary research with traditional ecological knowledge, supports participatory action research with communities, and enhances technical training for local stakeholders from a context-specific approach for climate adaptation interventions across the BioSouth and Andean Bear Corridors.
Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLCs)	In both corridors, IPLCs are the primary landowners and resource users, directly shaping ecosystem management and resilience. They will play a key role in the implementation of Outputs 1.2, 2.1, and 3.2, particularly in advancing gender-responsive governance, wildfire management, and nature-based solutions. • BioSouth Corridor (Nariño and Putumayo): This landscape is home to the Awa, Pastos, Quillasinga, Kamentsa e Inga Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and rural organizations who depend on forests, páramos, and river basins for their livelihoods. Local organizations preidentified to be engaged in the project include: the Unidad Indígena del Pueblo Awá (UNIPA), Organización cabildo mayor Awá de Ricaurte (CAMAWARI), Quillasinga Indigenous Reservation Refugio del Sol, Pastos Peoples Indigenous Reservation Gran Tescual, Pastos Peoples Indigenous Reservation of Muellamues, Indigenous Councils: Kametsa Biya of Sibundoy, Inga of Colon, Resguardo Indigena of San Pedro, Kametsa Inga of San Francisco. Also, Afro-descendant Community Councils (C.C.) in the municipality of Tumaco include:

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	C.C. Bajo Mira y Frontera, C.C. Alto Mira y Frontera, C.C Rio Caunapí, C.C. Cortina Verde Mandela. Additionally, rural community-based organizations identified are the following: Association for Rural Development (ADC), Suyusama Foundation, FELCA, indigenous-led conservation initiatives Pumamaki and Sinchimaki, Asogaleras association, Aviyacu association, Sachamantes Foundation, association Chiltasol, association Anadariegos. • Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca): In the municipalities of Sesquilé and La Calera, rural communities, together with the Indigenous Muisca and Kichwa peoples, organized through local cabildos and associations such as the Cabildo Muisca de Sesquilé and the Cabildo Kichwa de La Calera, play a vital stewardship role in conserving páramo and high-Andean ecosystems. Additionally, within the Guasca municipality, key Community Action Boards (Juntas de Acción Comunal - JAC) include JAC El Salitre, JAC Trinidad Pericos, and JAC Trinidad Betania, alongside local community-based organizations such as Tamsa and Fortaleza de la Montaña. These local communities and organizations are vital partners for strengthening adaptive climate governance, community brigades for wildfire response, and regenerative restoration practices.
Private Sector	The private sector will play a critical role in mobilizing financial resources and co-investments for nature-based solutions, including regenerative restoration and climate adaptation initiatives. Including their engagement in the development and implementation of innovative biodiversity-based financial mechanisms—such as habitat banks and biodiversity credits—that enhance the scalability and sustainability of restoration and conservation efforts across the Corridors of Resilience.
Financial and Banking Institutions	Financial and Banking Institutions (e.g., Banco Agrario, FINAGRO) will be instrumental —according to UNDP policies and procedures (https://popp.undp.org/procedure/conducting-due-diligence-private-sector-entities)— in the development of innovative financial mechanisms with blended finance to support biodiversity conservation, climate change resilience, sustainable productive systems, nature-based business models for nature, and the sustainability of project outcomes.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The project's South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy is designed to enhance institutional capacities, foster knowledge exchange, and promote joint solutions to climate-related challenges. Through South-South cooperation, Colombia and Peru will share technical experiences and policy approaches for integrated wildfire management, community-based restoration, and biodiversity conservation across ecologically and culturally similar landscapes.

In parallel, triangular cooperation with Canada will enable the transfer of advanced technologies and methodologies—such as AI-driven fire detection, satellite monitoring systems, and prescribed burn planning tools—while supporting capacity strengthening and innovation co-development. This collaborative framework will reinforce regional resilience by aligning country efforts, promoting scalable solutions, and facilitating cross-border collaboration to address climate change and ecosystem degradation in the Corridors of Resilience.

Therefore, the project adopts a robust South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC) approach as a strategic modality to foster the exchange of knowledge, technical expertise, and innovative practices in integrated wildfire management and ecosystem restoration. This cooperation modality will strengthen collaboration between Colombia and Peru, with Canada serving as a key triangular partner contributing advanced technological solutions and institutional expertise. The project will facilitate mutual learning and the adaptation of successful models through structured exchange platforms, joint technical missions, and capacity-building activities tailored to local contexts, where knowledge and expertise exchange mechanisms are already underway, including a forthcoming technical workshop in Peru where UNDP Colombia and Peru will convene to train local and community fire brigades on the use of drone technology for wildfire monitoring and response. These efforts aim to foster regional integration, accelerate innovation uptake, and promote shared ownership of nature-based solutions for climate adaptation.

Digital solutions

The project will leverage digital technologies to enhance both the effectiveness of interventions and the experience of beneficiaries and partners. Advanced satellite systems, such as Canada's WildFireSat, will support real-time wildfire monitoring and early warning, improving emergency preparedness and response. The CanFIRE model will enable predictive fire behavior simulations, aiding in the design of controlled burns and risk mitigation strategies. Drones and IoT systems will be deployed to monitor fire-prone areas, soil moisture levels, and ecosystem health, generating data for informed decision-making and adaptive restoration planning. AI tools, combined with 5G connectivity where feasible, will facilitate rapid fire detection and improve coordination among local brigades and national agencies. The existing MinAmbiente Platform will be strengthened to centralize information, promote knowledge exchange, and enable transparent tracking of wildfire response, restoration and financial mechanism outcomes. Finally, participatory cartography will be conducted using open-source and freely available platforms such as OpenStreetMap, enabling communities to map fire risk hazards and vulnerabilities affecting both people and ecosystems. These digital solutions

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will empower communities, improve institutional coordination, and drive data-based decisions for climate adaptation and biodiversity protection.

Knowledge

The project will generate a suite of knowledge products to support evidence-based decision-making and scale best practices. These include technical guidelines on regenerative restoration and integrated wildfire management, feasibility studies for biodiversity-based financial mechanisms (such as PES and habitat banks), and analytical reports on climate vulnerability and fire risk in the Corridors of Resilience. A key product will be the enhancement and integration of the rural wildfire report and management platform led by the MinAmbiente, which will be updated with geospatial data and real-time information from community-based forest brigades, monitoring technologies, ecosystem restoration progress on areas affected by wildfires and financial mechanism deployment. Additionally, the project will produce media content such as documentary videos, digital briefs, and community story maps to highlight local innovations and the roles of women and indigenous brigades. All outputs will be disseminated through national platforms, UNDP knowledge hubs, and academic and policy networks, with a final regional knowledge-sharing event to promote South-South learning and regional scaling.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

To ensure the sustainability and scalability of the project, a strategic framework has been developed to consolidate achievements in climate adaptation, integrated wildfire management, and ecosystem restoration within the Corridors of Resilience. This strategy emphasizes the strengthening of local and institutional capacities, the institutionalization of inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms, and the establishment of public-private partnerships that support long-term continuity and resource mobilization for adaptation and conservation measures.

The project includes, as one of its key intervention lines, the strengthening and development of technical and institutional capacities at all levels of environmental governance—both national and subnational—as well as the social and community appropriation of the technological products developed.

The direct involvement of government institutions as the main responsible for the implementation of the technological products supported by the project will provide a strong institutional anchor for its continuity. Furthermore, by strengthening inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, including regional environmental authorities, local governments, communities, and technical partners, the project will promote a shared and integrated use of the platform as a decision-making tool for ecological restoration, landscape connectivity, wildfire management and climate change adaptation.

The project will also promote training for key stakeholders and knowledge transfer, allowing the products to be used, updated, and sustained over time without relying solely on external actors.

A key dimension of this strategy is the leveraging of Canadian climate change expertise and innovative solutions, including advanced technologies. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, these tools will be integrated with local knowledge systems to enhance risk reduction and fire response capacities. Moreover, the project will advance feminist climate action by ensuring gender-responsive design and implementation, promoting equitable access to resources, leadership opportunities, and benefits for women and marginalized groups in all components of the intervention.

Regarding the financial mechanisms established under this project, all of them have varying implementation timelines, determined by factors such as the conservation objective linked to ecosystem services, the types of actions eligible for funding, the sources of financing, the stakeholders involved, and the conditions for beneficiary access and continuity. It is important to highlight that the duration of these mechanisms extends beyond the project's implementation period. For example, Payments for Environmental Services (PES) typically have an average implementation period of approximately five years. Habitat banks, on the other hand, may operate for 20 to 30 years. In the case of community funds, their continuity will depend on the commitment and the technical and financial capacities of the community organizations managing them. The long-term sustainability of these mechanisms that will largely depend on the active engagement and capacity-building of the actors responsible for their implementation and oversight—capacities that must be strengthened through this project.

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The project will also prioritize the documentation and systematization of best practices, the generation of scientific and socio-environmental evidence, and the development of replicable models for other vulnerable territories. In the medium and long term, this will contribute to reduced climate vulnerability, enhanced biodiversity protection, and the strengthened adaptive capacity of communities. Finally, scalability will be ensured by integrating successful models into national policies and intersectoral frameworks, allowing the project's transformative impacts to be expanded across Colombia's most climate-vulnerable territories.

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IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness

The project is designed considering UNDP's administrative and financial guidelines and policies, as well as lessons learned in deployment and strategic support from previous interventions.

The UNDP in Colombia has demonstrated substantial organizational capacity through the implementation of key projects such as Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), GEF Páramos for Life, GEF Amazonía Sostenible para la Paz, GEF Conservación y uso sostenible del bosque seco tropical, and Restaurando la Esperanza. These initiatives highlight UNDP's expertise in biodiversity financing, ecosystem restoration, community-led climate change adaptation actions with a gender focus, sustainable development, and peacebuilding within the Colombian context.

Moreover, since 2024 the UNDP Colombia Country Office has earned the Gold Gender Equality Seal, a recognition that not only underscores its commitment to gender equality but also demonstrates its consistent efforts in translating this commitment into tangible actions and results. Another added value of UNDP's work is its focus on integrating environmental and social safeguards in the programmatic cycle of all its initiatives. In line with Canada's feminist approach to international assistance, UNDP focuses on programmatic principles, including human rights-based approach, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and responsibility; as well as eight project level standards, that include environmental sustainability, climate change considerations, work with IPLCs, and others. These must be addressed and managed throughout the project cycle.

Regarding the project's direct cost, a detailed budget was prepared during the design phase. This budget considers the human, financial, and logistical resources necessary for its execution. This budget includes all associated costs, such as personnel, operational costs, and those allocated to the project's monitoring and evaluation.

Budget monitoring will be done through technical committees, which will review and adjust periodically as needed throughout the project's lifecycle. The budget will be received in Canadian dollars and managed in U.S. dollars, in accordance with the United Nations operational exchange rate.

The subscription of Low-Value Grant Agreements (LVG) is included as a mechanism for the implementation of activities at the local level. LVGs are non-reimbursable monetary allocations—selected through programmatic decisions—directed at civil society and non-governmental partners, aimed at incentivizing the creation of solutions to development problems. The LVGs may be used to:

a. Strength the institutional capacity of key entities in achieving development goals.
b. Support community self-help initiatives may include income-generating activities designed to mitigate poverty.
c. Support NGOs and community organizations working on nature-based solutions, climate change actions, gender equality, and activities to mitigate poverty.

For each LVG Agreement, monitoring committees will be established, in which significant time will be allocated to oversee the execution of the funds disbursed by UNDP, within the framework of agreements funded by the program.
The UNDP's team will provide technical and financial support in collaboration with project partners to strengthen organizational and technical capacities of Local Community Organizations and Community-Based Forest Brigades with a gender sensitive approach. Likewise, articulation with other strategic partners will be encouraged to strengthen beneficiary organizations.

The Project Board or a committee delegated by the Project Board will select the organizations channeling the LVGs to support the most strategic communities. Some of the selection criteria that must be applied in this process are:

a. Purpose
b. Method

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c. Identity
d. Capacity
e. Presentation requirements

The project contemplates the allocation of LVGs Agreements to be signed with civil society organizations. In the project context, the LVGs will primarily aim to strengthen the institutional capacity of key entities in achieving development goals (especially local organizations with participation on women). These will be non-profit organizations, corporations, community organizations, community action boards, and other collectives that engage in activities contributing to the respective project output.

According to the operational guide for LVGs, it is useful when specific knowledge is required or when this would be too complex for the project board/executive committee due to the volume or timing of grant proposals.

In this regard, the Project Board or a committee delegated by the Project Board will be responsible for carrying out the following tasks:

1. Establish the Low-Value Grant Agreement (LVGs) requirements according to the identified needs.
2. Proceed with the LVGs subscription process.
3. Review the proposals.
4. Validate the capacity assessments that are carried out.
5. Other necessary tasks to maintain the quality of the strategy.

The support from the committee will be documented in the respective minutes according to the procedure outlined above.

Geographic location, total number of agreements, and amounts for the LVGs will be determined based on the identified needs. The project's technical committee, along with the approval of the agreement subscription, must determine the organization with which the agreement will be signed. The committee seeks efficient and equitable resource management based on the project's beneficiaries, always referencing the requirements defined by UNDP in terms of expense eligibility.

In collaboration with other project partners, the UNDP's team will support the implementation of the LVGs from both technical and financial perspectives. This process will play a fundamental role in strengthening the organizations that sign the LVGs within the framework of this project. Likewise, it will seek coordination with other institutions contributing to organizational strengthening.

It is essential to highlight the significance of coordination with other UNDP units and areas, including the Strategic Support Unit and the Financial unit, for properly implementing these agreements.

Additionally, for the development of certain project activities, Responsible Party Agreements (RPAs) will be utilized to provide goods and/or services to the project, carry out project activities, and/or create products using the project budget in collaboration with implementing partners that will benefit the project with their specialized skills, mitigate risks, and ease the administrative burden, considering their execution capacity and the approval of risk and capacity evaluations.

Project Management

The project aims to close structural gaps that hinder climate change adaptation. This approach is grounded in the institutional coordination, strategic partnerships, and strengthening of local capacities.

The implementation strategy incorporates key enabling elements, including the identification of barriers to wildfire integrated management, institutional coordination, the strengthening of territorial governance and local capacities, effective engagement with the private and financial sectors, the promotion of environmentally sustainable practices in productive landscapes, regenerative restoration, the improvement of digital literacy, and the strengthening of community-based forest brigades as a foundation for climate adaptation and resilience.

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Local implementation will focus on strategically identified areas of prioritized corridors based on criteria such as wildfire events report, areas affected by wildfires, degraded areas or areas with high ecological value for climate adaptation. In these territories, dedicated technical teams will provide support such as technical assistance on wildfire management and monitoring, regenerative restoration processes, and financial education —promoting scalable and adaptable models for different territorial contexts. Ongoing dialogue with local, institutional, and community stakeholders will ensure effective and sustainable implementation of project activities.

At the national level, project management will be overseen by the Project Board, which acts as the supervisory authority and is responsible for ensuring the project's quality. To this end, it will make decisions based on the information provided, including the project's quality assessment. Likewise, the designated quality assurance members will support the board in this process. Meanwhile, the project manager will be responsible for the overall management, ensuring the mobilization and effective execution of all planned actions.

In addition, the project will be equipped with the necessary human, technical, and financial resources for effective implementation. Operational and financial management processes will be periodically reviewed and adjusted based on evolving needs and lessons learned throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring continued relevance, effectiveness, and scalability to other territories.

Through this strategy, the project aims to enhance climate adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience by advancing integrated wildfire management, regenerative ecosystem restoration and inclusive governance, supported by innovative financial mechanisms to protect biodiversity and reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate risks.

The project has a total funding of CAD $6 million provided by the Government of Canada, which will enhance its scope, depth, and sustainability. These resources will cover the project's direct technical, operational, and strategic activities, and will support territorial deployment and technical assistance for effective implementation. In addition, human, financial, and logistical resources will be mobilized to ensure coordinated execution and shared ownership with strategic partners. The budget will be subject to periodic monitoring and review, enabling flexible adjustments in response to contextual changes, lessons learned, and emerging opportunities—thus ensuring effectiveness, transparency, and the potential for scaling.

Coordination Agreements

To ensure the achievement of the project's objectives, UNDP will carry out all necessary actions in close coordination with all actors who can contribute to achieving its goals. Continuous inter-institutional dialogue will be promoted through established articulation spaces, allowing operational coherence, facilitating timely decision-making, and strengthening project governance. To this end, the Board Project will be convened at least once per year to monitor progress, validate partial results, and make strategic decisions. Additionally, the Technical Committee will convene quarterly, with the participation of other key institutions related to the specific topics to be addressed, ensuring a participatory, agile, and adaptive management process.

Financial aspects

The project will begin once the stipulated contributions for its financing are available. This project is funded by the Government of Canada. The financial resources of this project will be managed according to UNDP financial rules and regulations.

Administrative and Support Services

In line with decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, which are included in its Cost Recovery Policy with charge to Other Resources, the Contributions will be subject to the recovery of indirect costs incurred by UNDP offices at Headquarters and in the country, while providing general management support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS expenses, a charge of 8% will be applied to the Contributions from donors. Any interest earned from the Contribution will be credited to the UNDP account and used following UNDP's established procedures. Other charges specified by

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the UNDP, such as the Direct Project Cost (DPC) equivalent to 2% and 1% UN Coordination Levy, will also be considered according to the UNDP regulations.

Exchange Rate Variations

Possible exchange rate fluctuations arising from differences in exchange rates will be added to or subtracted from the corresponding value in U.S. dollars (USD$) for each deposit, as stipulated in Chapter 5, Regulation 5.04 of the UNDP Financial Manual. This adjustment will be conducted through budgetary revision.

Exchange Rate Provisions or Variations

Quarterly, UNDP, in collaboration with the project management team, will analyze the project's budgetary and cash resources (resulting from potential exchange rate variations) to adjust the work plans accordingly.

Equipment Transference

UNDP will retain ownership of the equipment, supplies, and other assets financed through this project. Matters related to UNDP's transfer of ownership will be determined in accordance with its relevant policies and procedures.

Publications

Inclusion of any political, partisan, religious, commercial, or promotional content, as well as symbols, logos, or trademarks, in documents, publications, and activities carried out under this project, will not be permitted.

Project Termination

This project will conclude:

- Upon expiration of the term foreseen for its duration without an extension.
- Upon fulfillment of its purpose.
- Due to force majeure or unforeseen circumstances.

Implementation Model

This project will be implemented under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by UNDP and will adhere to UNDP´s guidelines and procedures. The DIM modality has been chosen based on the strategic and territorial scope of the project, as well as the need to ensure efficient implementation aligned with sustainable development priorities. This approach allows UNDP to directly lead the planning, management, and execution of activities, ensuring effective coordination among national, regional, and local stakeholders, as well as with public and private sectors according to procedures in UNDP.

Given the multisectoral nature of the project, encompassing the strengthening of inclusive value chains and the promotion of decent employment, UNDP will leverage its expertise in implementing previous interventions in territories facing similar structural challenges, applying innovative approaches to productive inclusion and territorial development. Furthermore, DIM modality facilitates more agile resource management, continuous progress monitoring, and adaptation of strategies according to contextual dynamics, ensuring that actions effectively address the needs of the target population and contribute to sustainable outcomes.

As the implementing partner, UNDP will be responsible for carrying out all technical, operational, and administrative tasks related to project execution, including:

- Planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and project reporting, ensuring the timely, complete, and evidence-based delivery of results and financial data.
- Risk management, as outlined in this project document.
- Procurement of goods, services, and human resources in accordance with UNDP policies.
- Financial management of the project, including oversight of expenditures against the approved budget.
- Signing of the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) quarterly.

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- Signing of financial reports or authorization of funds and certification of expenditures, in line with UNDP institutional procedures.

Audit

The Contribution will be exclusively subject to internal and external audit procedures as stipulated in UNDP's financial regulations, standards, policies, and procedures. If the annual Audit Report presented by the United Nations Board of Auditors to UNDP's governing body includes relevant observations regarding the Contribution, the country office will bring this information to the donor's attention.

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V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 4.1. By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis - climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution.
	Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Ind. 3.2.2 Number of hectares intervened with nature-based solutions in environmentally strategic areas. Baseline (2023): 861,793 Target (2027): 1,130,293 Source: UNDP Frequency: Annually
	Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: A.4.2 Financing for climate and nature-based solutions expanded to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. A.4.2.3 Natural resources managed under sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit sharing: (updated with amendment): a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or with improved management (hectares); d) Area of forests, agricultural land, natural grasslands, woodlands, and wetlands undergoing restoration (hectares); e) Area of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas, and production systems with a sustainable management approach (hectares)
	Project title and Quantum Project Number: Project ID: 01005572 Corridors of Resilience: Connecting People, Nature, and Integrated Wildfire management for Climate Adaptation.

Ultimate Outcome		1000 - Increased climate resilience capacities of institutions and local communities—particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth—through inclusive, gender-responsive wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, and governance in the corridors of resilience (BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors).											
Intermediate Outcomes	**Intermediate Outcomes Indicators**	**Immediate Outcomes**	**Immediate Outcomes Indicators**	**Outputs**	**Output Indicators**	**Data Source**	**Baseline**		**Targets**					**Data collection methods and Risks**
							Value	**Year**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Final**	
1100 - Enhanced Institutional governance and knowledge systems for gender-responsive and socially equitable integrated wildfire management and climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience	Perception of institutional effectiveness and inclusiveness (0-4 scale)	1110 - Strengthened national, subnational, and local institutional capacities for integrated and inclusive wildfire management governance, with particular emphasis on gender-sensitive coordination and knowledge-sharing in the Corridor of Resilience.	Number of personnel from national, regional and local institutions engaged in training and knowledge exchange activities, with improved skills in integrated and gender-sensitive wildfire management governance coordination.	1111 - Technical assistance (TA) and support provided to national, departmental, and local co-ordination systems on early warning, prevention, and com-prehensive wildfire risk management, with integrating gender considerations.	Number of national, departmental, and local governance and coordination systems receiving technical assistance and support for gender-responsive early warning, prevention, and comprehensive wildfire risk management	Primary sources: TA logs Meeting minutes Coordination system workplans Training records Triangulation & validation: Review TA logs against meeting documentation; interviews with coordi-nation members; self-assessments by institutions.	0	2025	0	1	2	2	At least 2 - 1 (one) per corridor	**Data collection:** Document review of technical assistance and support records Interviews with coordination system members and implementing partners Self-assessments or third-party evaluations of integration of gender and risk management practices. **Risks:** Institutional capacity limitations, weak inter-institutional coordination, and high staff turnover. Data gaps, resource constraints, and contextual factors (governance or security conditions)
			Number of cooperation activities (e.g. knowledge exchange, training) implemented	1112 - Coordination mechanism established between national institutions	Number of formalized inter-institutional coordination mechanisms (e.g., MOUs,	Primary sources: Signed MoUs/agreements Committee documentation Meeting minutes Official	6	2025	2	4	6	6	At least 6 mechanisms	**Data collection:** Interviews with institutional representatives Repository or database of coordination mechanisms **Risks:** Divergent institutional mandates, operational protocols,

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			through South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., Colombia–Peru–Canada platforms).	and the National Network of Forest Brigades, focusing on strengthening joint forest fire response, promote communication, knowledge exchange, and capacity building through South-South and triangular cooperation (Colombia–Peru–Canada).	committees, protocols) for fire management at national, departmental, and municipal levels.	repositories. Triangulation & validation: Cross-check signed agreements with committee records; interviews with institutional representatives.								and resource capacities across countries. Institutional turnover, logistical constraints, and differing technical standards.
	Percentage of women and representatives of vulnerable groups (youth, ethnic and rural communities) participating in decision-making platforms on climate and wildfire management.	1120 - Enhanced technological and organizational capacities of local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities), including women and youth, to implement wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management	Number of local community members with improved capacities in wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management	1121 – Community-Based Forest brigades (including women and youth) established and operational for wildfire response	Number of community-based forest brigades formed, operational and equipped with gender-sensitive and context-appropriate training.	Primary sources: Brigade formation records Gender-disaggregated lists. Triangulation & validation: Interviews with brigade members; visual/photo documentation.	7	2025	5 brigades BioSouth: 3 Andean Bear: 2	11 brigades (cumulative) BioSouth: 7 Andean Bear: 4	16 brigades (cumulative – final target) BioSouth: 11 Andean Bear: 5	16 brigades (cumulative – final target) BioSouth: 11 Andean Bear: 5	16 (with at least 50% of women participation): BioSouth Corridor: At least 11 Andean Bear Corridor: At least 5	**Data collection**: Field visits and verification Structured interviews with brigade members Visual documentation (photos/videos) Signed brigade formation reports **Risks:** Limited technical capacity, equipment shortages, or high turnover of trained members. Gender norms, safety risks, and coordination challenges with formal response systems may constrain inclusive participation.
			Number of community-based forest brigade members (each brigade conformed by 14 members) trained in the	1122 - Risk Analysis frameworks and community-based wildfire prevention management plans	Number of participatory workshops and/or planning sessions on risk analysis and wildfire prevention	Primary sources: Workshop agendas Attendance sheets Audio/video records FGD summaries Ethnographic notes.	80	2025	10	25	40 (cumulative-final target)	40 (cumulative-final target)	At least 40 participatory workshops and/or planning sessions (at least	**Data Collection:** Assistance list Documentation of traditional knowledge inputs FGD summaries with elders and knowledge holders Ethnographic field notes where applicable **Risk:** Insufficient attendance to

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		in the Corridors of Resilience.	use of technological tools and wildfire prevention techniques.	developed and implemented, integrating traditional knowledge and practices from indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	management, integrating traditional and local knowledge	Triangulation & validation: Validate attendance and documenta-tion with knowledge holders; compare notes with digital outputs.						50 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation)	reach the target of 40 workshops with 50 participants per session, or failure to achieve 50% women and youth participation; Tensions between Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities hinder participatory processes.
					Number of wildfire prevention and management plans developed and under implementation, integrating the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	Primary sources: Approved management plans and associated technical documents Evidence of participatory processes (meeting minutes, attendance lists, consultation protocols) Digital products (maps, dashboards, remote sensing outputs) linked to the plans Reports from local organizations Triangulation & validation: Review plan docs & participatory rec-ords; field validation of plan implemen-tation process.	0	2025	BioSouth: 3 (Nariño 2, Putumayo 1) Andean Bear: 2	BioSouth: 7 (Nariño 5, Putumayo 2) Andean Bear: 4	BioSouth: 11 (Nariño 9, Putumayo 2) Andean Bear: 5	BioSouth: 11 (Nariño 9, Putumayo 2) Andean Bear: 5	BioSouth Corridor: 11 (Nariño 9 and Putumayo 2) Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca: 5	**Data collection:** Review of plan documentation Interviews with community-ty leaders, traditional au-thorities, and technical staff Field validation of plan activities under implementation **Risk:** Plans perceived as externally imposed; Traditional burning practices or ancestral territorial management systems are mentioned but not operationalized.
1200 - Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and local communities in response to wildfire and climate change risks, focusing on implementing gender-responsive nature-based	Number of hectares restored through community-led nature-based solutions, with a gender-sensitive	1210 - Strengthened institutional and local capacities, including	Number of members from institutions and local communities with enhanced	1211 - Training program and technical assistance on NbS for institutions	Number of training sessions and technical assistance on nature-based	Primary sources: Participatory mapping reports; GIS files; Risk assessment docs; Community	0	2025	BioSouth: 2 Andean Bear: 1	BioSouth: 5 Andean Bear: 3	12 sessions (cumulative –	12 sessions (cumulative –	12 training sessions and technical assistanc	**Data collection:** Review of training and TA documentation Interviews or surveys with community participants Observation of application of knowledge (e.g., imple-mentation of

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solutions, especially for women and vulnerable groups, in the Corridors of Resilience.	approach for climate change adaptation and biodiversity benefits.	women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, to implement Nature based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis in regenerative restoration on degraded and wildfire-prone areas in the Corridors of Resilience.	awareness and capacity in the implementation of nature-based solutions with biodiversity co-benefits (e.g. regenerative ecosystem restoration)	and local communities, with an emphasis in regenerative restoration models, to mitigate wildfire impacts and favor ecosystem conservation, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches.	solutions (NbS), with emphasis on regenerative restoration models.	meeting records; Photos/validation forms. Triangulation & validation: Compare participatory maps with re-mote sensing fire risk layers; validate with community					final target) BioSouth: 8 Andean Bear: 4	final target) BioSouth: 8 Andean Bear: 4	e activities sessions (at least 40 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation): BioSouth Corridor: 8 Andean Bear Corridor: 4	NbS models) Partner reports and facilitator evaluations **Risk:** Insecurity or territorial disputes prevent convening sessions; Institutions and communities attend sessions but do not apply NbS approaches; Trained personnel leave, reducing continuity.
				1212 – Identification of fire-prone and degraded areas completed through participatory mapping and risk assessments, prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure.	Number of participatory mapping and risk assessments of prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure that includes fire-prone and degraded areas.	Primary sources: Participatory mapping reports; GIS files; Risk assessment docs; Community meeting records; Photos/validation forms. Triangulation & validation: Compare participatory maps with re-mote sensing fire risk layers; validate with community	0	2025	BioSouth: 3 Andean Bear: 2	BioSouth: 7 Andean Bear: 3	14 (cumulative – final target) BioSouth: 10 Andean Bear: 4	14 (cumulative – final target) BioSouth: 10 Andean Bear: 4	14 territories with mapping and risk assessment: BioSouth Corridor: 10 Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca): 4	**Data collection:** Participatory GIS/mapping exercises Community risk assessment workshops Field data collection com-bined with remote sensing analysis Interviews with community-ty members and technical facilitators **Risk:** Fire-prone or degraded areas are misidentified due to poor data quality, limited historical fire records, or weak spatial analysis; Risk assessments rely only on historical data without incorporating projected drought and temperature scenarios; Some fire-prone zones cannot be physically accessed for verification.
				1213- Community-led demonstration plots and pilot projects established to	Number of regenerative restoration models co-designed and implemented	Primary sources: Co-design workshop records Technical restoration plans Community	0	2025	BioSouth: 2 Andean Bear: 1	BioSouth: 7 Andean Bear: 3	14 models (cumulative –	14 models (cumulative –	14 models: BioSouth Corridor: 10	**Data collection:** Field validation of implementation Community scorecards Photo documentation Meeting minutes from planning and validation sessions

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				apply regenerative restoration models using native, fire-resistant species, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity	with local communities (including women's groups) to mitigate wildfire impacts promoting ecosystem conservation and connectivity.	feedback forms Implementation progress reports Triangulation & validation: Field validation & photo documentation; compare with community scorecards and meeting minutes.					final target) BioSouth: 10 Andean Bear: 4	final target) BioSouth: 10 Andean Bear: 4	Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca): 4	**Risk:** Selected native species are not sufficiently fire-resistant, climate-resilient, or ecologically suited to micro-site conditions; Plots are perceived as project-driven rather than community-led.
					Number of animal species that make use of the restored corridors of resilience	Community-based biodiversity monitoring records. Biodiversity inventories and ecological baselines. National biodiversity databases, GIS analysis Triangulation & validation: Cross-check community monitoring with camera trap data and national bi-odiversity database records.	The baseline data will be de-fined at the beggin g of the project	2025					Number of species that make use of the corridors of resilience is maintained/increase	**Data collection: C**amera Traps Data from participative monitoring **Risk:** Species use the corridor but are not detected due to limited sampling effort, seasonal variability, or inadequate monitoring tools; Community monitors misidentify species, inflating counts.
1300 - Sustainable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms established and accessed to catalyzed ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	Financial resources to support climate resilience and restoration mobilized from public and private sources, with at least 50% of the resources targeted to women and marginalized groups.	1310 - Established innovative financial mechanisms integrating gender-equitable approaches to support ecosystem restoration,	Number of innovative financial mechanisms (e.g., habitat banks, PES, community funds blended finance tools) piloted and implemented in prioritized	1311 – Public and private financial instruments and blended finance mechanisms developed in alignment with nature-based solutions and climate risk	Number of partnerships established (e.g., public-private, community-investor, or technical-academic) to support the implementation of the	Primary sources: Signed partnership agreements Public-private cooperation frameworks Meeting records Triangulation & validation: Verify agreements and deliverables	1	2025	Baseline defined and monitoring system operational	Species presence maintained relative to baseline and early	Species presence maintained or increased compared to	Species presence maintained or increased compared to	At least 2 part-nerships, one for each corridor	**Data collection:** Verification of MoUs Interviews with partners Document analysis of part-nership deliverables **Risk:** Local institutions lack expertise to structure blended finance mechanisms; Women included nominally in partnerships without meaningful decision-making authority.

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		biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	landscapes and improving women's access to finance.	management needs, ensuring women's access and participation	biodiversity-based innovative financial mechanisms.	with partner interviews and docu-ment review			(no change expected)	signs of increase documented in priority sites.	baseline, with documented evidence of corridor use by additional or more frequent species.	baseline, with documented evidence of corridor use by additional or more frequent species.		
					Number of capacity-building workshops delivered to local actors on financial mechanisms to access public and/or private resources for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.	Primary sources: Workshop reports Attendance records Training materials Capacity scorecards Pre/post-tests. Triangulation & validation: Compare participant lists with evalua-tions; validate through pre/post-test score improvement.	0	2025	3 workshops	7 workshops	10 workshops (cumulative – final target)	10 workshops (cumulative – final target)	At least 10 workshops, 5 per corridor (with a minimum participation of 20 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation)	**Data collection:** Participant evaluations Pre/post-test analysis Disaggregated participation data analysis **Risk:** Fewer workshops delivered than planned due to logistical, financial, or security constraints; Municipal turnover or institutional restructuring reduces participation
			Number of institutional and local community members with an increase in	1312 - Community-based funds for adaptation and wildfire management established	Number of community funds co-designed and implemented that support wildfire	Primary sources: Fund governance documents Meeting minutes Fund disbursement logs Constitutions of	0	2025	3 community funds	7 community funds	10 community funds (cumulativ	10 community funds (cumulativ	10 - At least five community funds for each corridor	**Data collection:** Document review Interviews with fund managers and beneficiaries Gender audit of governance structures. **Risk:** Funds depend heavily on

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			their knowledge on financial mechanisms to access public and/or private resources for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.	with inclusive governance, enabling access to fi-nance resources for NbS implementation favouring women, youth, Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.	management, regenerative restoration and climate change adaptation, explicitly promoting gender equality.	funds Triangulation & validation: Review governance structures; inter-view managers/beneficiaries; verify fund operations with disbursement records.					e – final target)	e – final target)		project facilitation and collapse after external support ends; Community funds established but lack sufficient capital to support meaningful NbS or wildfire management actions.
		1320 - Improved knowledge of local actors, particu-larly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities on access to financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for the eco-logical restoration of fire-degraded areas and conservation of key ecosystems in the Corridors of Resilience.	Number of local actors (institutions and community-based organizations) who are trained in process to access financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for climate adaptation.	1321 - Training and/or advisory services delivered to local community-based organizations—especially women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and eco-system conservation finance, including proposal development, fund management, and reporting requirements.	Number of training and/or advisory service activities delivered to local actors—particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and ecosystem conservation finance.	Primary sources: Agendas, reports, and training materials Attendance and participant records (with demographic data) Advisory session documentation or follow-up reports Pre/post-training assessments Feedback surveys and capacity self-assessments Triangulation & validation: Cross-check administrative records with participant self-assessment; verify proposals/funding applications post-training.	0	2025	3 activities	7 activities	10 activities (cumulative – final target)	10 activities (cumulative – final target)	10 training/ Advisory activities (at least 60 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation): BioSouth Corridor: 5 Andean Bear Corridor: 5	**Data collection:** Administrative and train-ing records review Interviews or surveys with participants and trainers Field observation of advisory activities Review of proposals or funding applications sub-mitted by trained actors. **Risk:** Local community-based organizations—particularly those representing women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—may not be able to effectively access or manage climate and ecosystem conservation finance despite receiving training and advisory support.
				1322 - Technical support	Number of local community-	Primary sources: Technical assistance logs	0	2025	1 organ	3 organ	4 organizatio	4 organizatio	At least 4 (2 per Corridor)	**Data collection:** Review of proposal docu-ments Interviews with beneficiaries and

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				provided to local community-based organizations to prepare and submit applications for public and private financing mechanisms that fund nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wild-fire resilience.	based organizations that receive technical support to prepare and submit applications to public and private financing mechanisms for nature-based solutions focused on ecological restoration and wildfire resilience.	Proposal copies Submission receipts Partner progress reports Testimonials. Triangulation & validation: Validate TA logs with submitted proposals and partner confirmations; field-check if implemented.			izatio n	izatio ns	ns (cum ulativ e – final targe t)	ns (cum ulativ e – final targe t)		implementing partners Tracking and follow-up on application outcomes Field verification (if proposals lead to implemen-tation). **Risk:** Technical support provided may be insufficient in depth, continuity, or contextual adaptation to enable community-based organizations to effectively prepare and submit complete and competitive financing applications.

*The Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework approved by the GoC is included as an Annex 1

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	NA	$40.000
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	NA	$40.000
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	NA	0
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	NA	$20.000
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	NA	0
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		NA	$5.000
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	NA	0

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Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation	NA	A.4.2 Financing for climate and nature-based solutions expanded to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. A.4.2.3 Natural resources managed under sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit sharing: (updated with amendment): a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or with improved management (hectares); d) Area of forests, agricultural land, natural grasslands, woodlands, and wetlands undergoing restoration (hectares); e) Area of landscapes under improved practices, excluding protected areas, and production systems with a sustainable management approach (hectares)	Outcome 4.1. By 2027, Colombia will have made progress in adapting to and mitigating the effects of the triple planetary crisis - climate change, the loss and degradation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution.	December, 2028	Government of Canada Ministry of Environment Andi Pasto Chamber of Commerce Local communities for both corridors (Andean Bear and BioSouth)	20,126.70 (CAD) financed with resources of the project

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

OUTCOME (intermediate)	OUTCOME (inmediate)	Outputs	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO POR AÑO				RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO		
			2026	2027	2028	2029		Fuente de Financiamiento	Descripción Presupuesto	Monto
1100 - Enhanced Institutional governance and knowledge systems for gender-responsive and socially equitable integrated wildfire management and climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience	1110 - Strengthened national, subnational, and local institutional capacities for integrated and inclusive wildfire management governance, with particular emphasis on gender-sensitive coordination and knowledge-sharing in the Corridor of Resilience	1111 - Technical assistance (TA) and support provided to national, departmental, and local co-ordination systems on early warning, prevention, and com-prehensive wildfire fire risk management, with integrating gender considerations. 1112 - Coordination mechanism established between national institutions and the National Network of Forest Brigades, focusing on strengthening joint forest fire response, promote communication, knowledge exchange, and capacity building through South-South and triangular cooperation (Colombia–Peru–Canada).	6,793	10,821	14,258	6,148	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	38,022
			10,063	5,032	2,516	2,515	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services-companies - APR	20,127
			6,038	6,038	9,986	3,600	UNDP	DFATD	Training Workshops conference	25,662
			458	438	535	245	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	1,676
			1,868	1,786	2,184	1,001	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	6,839
	Subtotal Immediate outcome 1110		**25,221**	**24,115**	**29,479**	**13,509**				**92,325**
	1120 - Enhanced technological and organizational capacities of local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities), including women and youth, to implement wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management in the Corridors of Resilience.	1121 – Community-Based Forest brigades (including women and youth) stablished and operational for wildfire response 1122 - Risk Analysis frameworks and community-based wildfire prevention management plans developed and implemented, integrating traditional knowledge and practices from indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	37,940	69,313	139,514	0	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services individuals	246,767
			7,431	12,748	6,425	4,025	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	30,629
			215,983	136,697	134,387	62,393	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services-companies - APR	549,460
			7,648	3,623	3,623	3,623	UNDP	DFATD	Information Technology Equipment	18,517
			1,734	3,119	7,181	0	UNDP	DFATD	Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses	12,034
			5,415	4,510	5,823	1,401	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	17,148
			22,092	18,401	23,756	5,715	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	69,964
	Subtotal Immediate outcome 1120		**298,241**	**248,410**	**320,710**	**77,158**				**944,519**
Total Intermediate Outcome 1100			**323,462**	**272,526**	**350,189**	**90,667**				**1,036,844**

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OUTCOME (intermediate)	OUTCOME (inmediate)	Outputs	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO POR AÑO				RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO		
			2026	2027	2028	2029		Fuente de Financiamiento	Descripción Presupuesto	Monto
1200 - Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and local communities in response to wildfire and climate change risks, focusing on implementing gender-responsive nature-based solutions, especially for women and vulnerable groups, in the Corridors of Resilience.	1210 - Strengthened institutional and local capacities, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, to implement Nature based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis in regenerative restoration on degraded and wildfire-prone areas in the Corridors of Resilience.	1211 - Training program and technical assistance on NbS for institutions and local communities, with an emphasis in regenerative restoration models, to mitigate wildfire impacts and favor ecosystem conservation, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches. 1212 – Identification of fire-prone and degraded areas completed through participatory mapping and risk assessments, prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure. 1213 - Community-led demonstration plots and pilot projects established to apply regenerative restoration models using native, fire-resistant species, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity.	72,312	179,887	135,128	0	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services individuals	387,327
			7,547	13,870	7,547	7,548	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	36,513
			5,032	8,050	9,058	8,050	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services-companies - APR	30,190
			0	307,767	307,767	0	UNDP	DFATD	Grants	615,535
			6,203	13,911	10,402	0	UNDP	DFATD	Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses	30,515
			9,661	7,648	3,623	3,623	UNDP	DFATD	Information Technology Equipment	24,554
			0	2,013	8,050	0	UNDP	DFATD	Audio Visual and Printing Production Costs	10,063
			8,554	8,554	12,788	4,320	UNDP	DFATD	Training Workshops conference	34,215
			2,186	10,834	9,887	471	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	23,378
			8,920	44,203	40,340	1,921	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	95,383
	Subtotal Immediate outcome 1210		**120,414**	**596,737**	**544,591**	**25,932**				**1,287,674**
Total Intermediate Outcome 1200			**120,414**	**596,737**	**544,591**	**25,932**				**1,287,674**

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OUTCOME (intermediate)	OUTCOME (inmediate)	Outputs	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO POR AÑO				RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO		
			2026	2027	2028	2029		Fuente de Financiamiento	Descripción Presupuesto	Monto
1300 - Sustainable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms established and accessed to catalyzed ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	1310 - Established innovative financial mechanisms integrating gender-equitable approaches to support ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	1311 – Public and private financial instruments and blended finance mechanisms developed in alignment with nature-based solutions and climate risk management needs, ensuring women's access and participation 1312 - Community-based funds for adaptation and wildfire management established with inclusive governance, enabling access to fi-nance resources for NbS implementation favouring women, youth, Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.	5,032	0	0	0	UNDP	DFATD	Local Consultants	5,032
			4,528	10,850	0	0	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	15,379
			74,941	74,940	0	0	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services-companies - Contrato	149,881
			0	5,032	10,063	0	UNDP	DFATD	Audio Visual and Printing Production Costs	15,095
			9,992	9,992	0	0	UNDP	DFATD	Training Workshops conference	19,984
			1,890	2,016	201	0	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	4,107
			7,711	8,226	821	0	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	16,758
	Subtotal Immediate Outcome 1310		**104,094**	**111,057**	**11,086**	**0**				**226,236**
	1320 - Improved knowledge of local actors, particu-larly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities on access to financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for the ecological restoration of fire-degraded areas and	1321 - Training and/or advisory services delivered to local community-based organizations—especially women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and eco-system conservation finance, including proposal development, fund management, and reporting requirements. 1322 - Technical support provided to local community-based organizations to prepare and submit applications for public and private	5,032	0	0	0	UNDP	DFATD	Local Consultants	5,032
			78,418	66,128	72,880	0	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services individuals	217,426
			0	10,320	3,997	3,997	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	18,315
			0	128,731	128,731	0	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services-companies - Contrato	257,463
			0	150,950	150,950	0	UNDP	DFATD	Grants	301,901

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OUTCOME (intermediate)	OUTCOME (inmediate)	Outputs	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO POR AÑO				RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO		
			2026	2027	2028	2029		Fuente de Financiamiento	Descripción Presupuesto	Monto
	conservation of key ecosystems in the Corridors of Resilience.	financing mechanisms that fund nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wild-fire resilience.	6,045	5,037	5,201	0	UNDP	DFATD	Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses	16,282
			10,063	10,063	14,367	5,760	UNDP	DFATD	Training Workshops conference	40,253
			1,991	7,425	7,523	195	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	17,133
			8,124	30,292	30,692	796	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	69,904
	Subtotal Immediate Outcome 1320		**109,673**	**408,947**	**414,341**	**10,748**				**943,710**
Total Intermediate Outcome 1300			**213,767**	**520,004**	**425,427**	**10,748**				**1,169,946**
1400 -Efficient, compliant, adaptive, and results-based project management ensures timely delivery of outputs, fiduciary integrity, and full compliance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES).	1410 - Effective Operational and Financial Management	1411- Project governance and coordination structures are operational and functional.	53,132	181,659	148,928	20,555	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services individuals	404,274
			5,572	17,330	16,441	41,315	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	80,659
			2,910	1,811	1,811	1,811	UNDP	DFATD	Information Technology Equipment	8,344
		1412 - Financial management, procurement, and administrative systems ensure transparency and timely delivery.	2,499	10,429	6,807	1,542	UNDP	DFATD	Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses	21,277
			1,282	4,225	3,480	1,304	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	10,291
			5,232	17,236	14,197	5,322	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	41,988
	Project Management Cost		**42,769**						**Levy (1%)**	**42,769**
Total Intermediate Outcome 1400			**113,396**	**232,691**	**191,665**	**71,851**				**609,602**

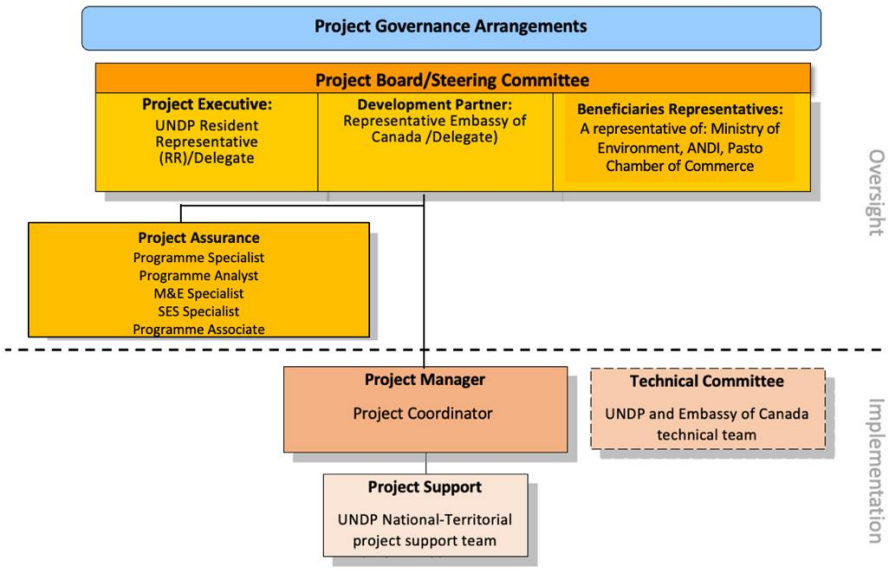
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OUTCOME (intermediate)	OUTCOME (inmediate)	Outputs	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO POR AÑO				RESPONSABLE	PRESUPUESTO PREVISTO		
			2026	2027	2028	2029		Fuente de Financiamiento	Descripción Presupuesto	Monto
1500 - Project results are effectively monitored, evaluated, and used to inform adaptive management and decision-making.	1510 - Operational Performance Monitoring System Established and Functional	1511 - Comprehensive M&E Plan finalized and operationalized	0	0	0	20,127	UNDP	DFATD	Local Consultants	20,127
			19,459	35,695	39,339	10,323	UNDP	DFATD	Contractual services individuals	104,816
			2,205	3,837	3,962	1,003	UNDP	DFATD	Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses	11,006
			19,198	19,199	19,199	2,160	UNDP	DFATD	Travel	59,755
			817	1,175	1,250	672	UNDP	DFATD	DPC (2%)	3,914
			3,334	4,792	5,100	2,743	UNDP	DFATD	GMS (8%)	15,969
Total Intermediate Outcome 1500			**45,014**	**64,697**	**68,850**	**37,027**				**215,588**
			816,052	**1,686,655**	**1,580,721**	**236,225**				**4,319,654**

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Board will be designed to meet the project's strategic direction, management, oversight, and communication needs. UNDP's project management structure consists of roles and responsibilities required by the project. The project governance arrangements will be organized as follows:



The Project Steering Committee is responsible for providing strategic orientation to the project, taking necessary corrective actions to ensure the project achieves its desired results. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the committee's decisions must be made in accordance with principles that guarantee results-based management, value for money, equity, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

If consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designated representative) will mediate to find a consensus. If no agreement can be reached, they will make the final decision to prevent undue delays in project implementation.

Specific Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within the specified parameters.
- Address project issues raised by the project director.
- Advise on new project risks and agree on potential mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Ensure coordination between various donor-funded projects and programs and those led by the government.
- Ensure coordination with different government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Review project progress, assess performance, and evaluate the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Assess the annual project implementation report, including the quality rating report.
- Ensure the commitment of human resources to support project execution and arbitrate any issues within the project.
- Review the Combined Delivery Reports before certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Provide directions and recommendations to ensure that agreed results are satisfactorily achieved according to plans.
- Address project-level complaints.
- Approve the initial project report, the mid-term review, and the final evaluation reports, as well as the corresponding management responses.

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- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and scaling opportunities.
- Ensure the highest levels of transparency and take all necessary measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Act as an informal consultation mechanism for stakeholders.
- Approve the Project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Providing guidance or reporting protocols to technical committees or sub-bodies reporting to the Board (if applicable).

Composition of the Project Steering Committee:

a) Project Executive: Represented by the UNDP Resident Representative or its delegate, responsible for ensuring that project implementation aligns with UNDP's strategic objectives and national development priorities. Additionally, they oversee the efficient use of resources, achievement of expected results, and coordination with governmental entities and key partners.
b) Development Partner(s): Represented by the Embassy of Canada or its delegate, playing a key role in overseeing and providing strategic guidance to the project. This ensures that implemented actions align with cooperation commitments.
c) Beneficiaries Representatives: Represented by delegates of Ministry of Environment, the National Association of Industrialists of Colombia (ANDI) and the Pasto Chamber of Commerce from the private sector —following UNDP policies and procedures. Their participation will ensure that implemented actions align with the national, subnational and sectorial priorities and needs.

There are two main functions outside the Project Steering Committee structure whose role is to report to the Project Steering Committee and support board members in effectively fulfilling their roles: project assurance and project management.

Project Assurance: is the responsibility of each Steering Committee member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Manager by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including applying UNDP's social and environmental management system to ensure the SES are applied through the project cycle. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all Project Steering Committee meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meetings and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties.

The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function are Programme Specialist, Programme Analyst, M&E Specialist, SES Specialist and Programme Associate.

Project Manager: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is appointed by the Project Steering Committee to coordinate, on behalf of the Project Steering Committee, the day-to-day collaborative efforts at the overall project level. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and subcontractors. The roles and responsibilities are:

- Overall implementation and management of the project as per the Annual Work Plan approved by the Steering Committee
- Planning project activities and monitor progress against the approved work plan
- Managing project personnel, goods and services

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- Preparing terms of reference and technical specifications for procurement processes or engagement with civil society organizations
- Conducting monitoring and oversight activities as per the project oversight plan and updating the plan as required
- Supporting project evaluations, spot checks and audits
- Monitoring financial resources to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reporting
- Monitoring progress, deviations from the annual work plan and making course corrections, when necessary, within tolerances agreed by the Project Board to achieve results
- Facilitating communication and coordination among partners
- Preparing for and convening project board meetings
- Reporting regularly to the Project Board on progress as agreed with the board, including actions to address challenges and opportunities
- Preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis
- Managing and monitoring project risks - including social and environmental risks - initially identified and present new risks to the Project Steering Committee for review and decision on possible actions if necessary; updating the status of these risks by maintaining the project risk register
- Collecting lessons learned during project implementation
- Preparing revisions to the multi-year work plan, as necessary, as well as annual and quarterly plans, if require
- Overseeing implementation of the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plansOversee implementation plans, including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Support the mid-term review and final evaluation process.

Technical Committee

This committee will be composed of technical-level delegates from UNDP and the Embassy of Canada. Under the guidance of the Steering Committee, it will be responsible for supporting the project manager with technical advice on the strategic implementation of the project components. This committee will meet at least quarterly or more frequently if an extraordinary meeting is convened.

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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall constitute the instrument referred to in Article I of the Basic Agreement signed on May 29, 1974, between the Government of Colombia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Any reference made in the SBAA to the "Executing Agency" shall be interpreted as a reference to the "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [UNDP Colombia] (the "Implementing Partner"), which shall be responsible for implementing the project in accordance with its regulations, rules, financial practices, and procedures, provided that these do not contravene any principles of UNDP's Financial Rules and Regulations. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the necessary guidance to ensure best value for money, impartiality, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, UNDP's financial governance shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][2] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][3] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:
    a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
        i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
        ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

[2] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[3] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and

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sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

   Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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Special Clauses. In case of government cost-sharing through the project, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.
7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 6 above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
   In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
   The contribution shall be charged:
   (a) [8%] cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
   (b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP."

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XI. ANNEXES

1. **Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework**
2. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
3. **Social and Environmental Screening**
4. **Risk Analysis**.
5. **Gender-based analysis and strategy**

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Annex 1. Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework

<table>
<tr><td>Ultimate Outcome</td><td colspan="5">1000 - Increased climate resilience capacities of institutions and local communities—particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth—through inclusive, gender-responsive wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, and governance in the corridors of resilience (BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Intermediate Outcomes</td><td colspan="2">Enabling environment (Governance)</td><td>Enabling environment (Performance/Application)</td><td colspan="2">Access to Funds (financial mechanisms)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1100 - Enhanced Institutional governance and knowledge systems for gender-responsive and socially equitable integrated wildfire management and climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience</td><td>1200 - Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and local communities in response to wildfire and climate change risks, focusing on implementing gender-responsive nature-based solutions, especially for women and vulnerable groups, in the Corridors of Resilience.</td><td colspan="2">1300 - Sustainable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms established and accessed to catalyzed ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Immediate Outcomes</td><td>1110 - Strengthened national, subnational, and local institutional capacities for integrated and inclusive wildfire management governance, with particular emphasis on gender-sensitive coordination and knowledge-sharing in the Corridor of Resilience.</td><td>1120 - Enhanced technological and organizational capacities of local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities), including women and youth, to implement wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management in the Corridors of Resilience.</td><td>1210 - Strengthened institutional and local capacities, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, to implement Nature based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis in regenerative restoration on degraded and wildfire-prone areas in the Corridors of Resilience.</td><td>1310 - Established innovative financial mechanisms integrating gender-equitable approaches to support ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.</td><td>1320 - Improved knowledge of local actors, particu-arly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities on access to financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for the eco-logical restoration of fire-degraded areas and conservation of key ecosystems in the Corridors of Resilience.</td></tr>
</table>

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Outputs	1111 - Technical assistance and support provided to national, departmental, and local co-ordination systems on early warning, prevention, and com-prehensive wildfire fire risk management, with integrating gender considerations.	1112 - Coordination mechanism established between national institutions and the National Network of Forest Brigades, focusing on strengthening joint forest fire response, promote communication, knowledge exchange, and capacity building through South-South and triangular cooperation (Colombia–Peru–Canada).	1121 – Community-Based Forest brigades (including women and youth) stablished and operational for wildfire response	1122 - Risk Analysis frameworks and community-based wildfire prevention management plans developed and implemented, integrating traditional knowledge and practices from indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	1211 - Training program and technical assistance on NbS for institutions and local communities, with an emphasis in regenerative restoration models, to mitigate wildfire impacts and favor ecosystem conservation, incorporating gen-der, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches.	1212 – Identification of fire-prone and degraded areas completed through participatory mapping and risk assessments, prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure. .	1213- Community-led demonstration plots and pilot projects established to apply regenerative restoration models using native, fire-resistant species, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity.	1311 – Public and private financial instruments and blended finance mechanisms developed in alignment with nature-based solutions and climate risk management needs, ensuring women's access and participation. .	1312 - Community-based funds for adaptation and wildfire management established with inclusive governance, enabling access to fi-nance resources for NbS implementation favouring women, youth, Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities. .	1321 - Training and/or advisory services de-livered to local community-based organizations—especially women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and eco-system conservation finance, including proposal development, fund management, and reporting requirements.	1322 - Technical support provided to local community-based organizations to prepare and submit applications for public and private financing mechanisms that fund nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wild-fire resilience.

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EXPECTED RESULTS[1]	INDICATORS[2]	UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS[3]	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
ULTIMATE OUTCOME								
1000 - Increased climate resilience capacities of institutions and local communities—particularly Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, women, and youth—through inclusive, gender-responsive wildfire management, ecosystem restoration, and governance in the corridors of resilience (BioSouth and Andean Bear corridors).	Changes in climate resilience capacities of **4100** direct beneficiaries from institutions, Indigenous, Afro-descendant and rural communities, measured through the Climate Resilience Score (CRS). The score interpretation ranging is: **0–25%** = Very Low Resilience, **26–50%** = Moderate Resilience (vulnerable), **51–75%** = High Resilience (adaptive systems functioning), **76–100%** = Very High Resilience (robust & sustainable).	% resilience score (0–100%)	0	Increase in the CRS by +20 percentage points from baseline to endline (e.g., from 45% → 65%). Institutions: 780 direct beneficiaries BioSouth Corridor (local communities): 2197 direct beneficiaries Andean Bear Corridor (local communities): 1123 direct beneficiaries	**Primary sources:** Participatory scoring workshops Household surveys (disaggregated), Institutional documents, Remote sensing (restored, wildfire scars). **Triangulation & validation:** Combine institutional and community CRS with remote sensing data. **Final value**: Composite CRS score = average % resilience (0–100) adjusted by verified restoration (ha) and fire reduction. Final value = baseline +20pp increase	Quantitative → ha restored, households trained, wildfire events reduced (official & GIS). Qualitative → participatory scoring workshops, focus groups (women, youth, elders), key informant interviews.	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit
	Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated at local, regional and national level, that support inclusive and informed decision-making for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.	Number of knowledge products (#)	0	At least 4	**Primary sources:** Toolkits, guidelines, case studies Dissemination logs Website analytics/download records Peer reviews **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check dissemination logs with website analytics and user surveys. **Final value:** Number of knowledge products produced and disseminated (target 4).	Peer review of documents Surveys of end-users Distribution tracking and feedback forms	At the mid-term and the end of the project	
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES								

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1100 - Enhanced Institutional governance and knowledge systems for gender-responsive and socially equitable integrated wildfire management and climate change adaptation in the Corridors of Resilience	Perception of institutional effectiveness and inclusiveness in advancing gender-responsive and socially equitable wildfire management and climate adaptation (0–4 scale). **Perception of institutional effectiveness and inclusiveness (0-4 scale)** **0 – Very Low:** Institutions lack coordination, knowledge-sharing systems, and gender considerations in decision-making. **1 – Low:** Initial efforts to coordinate and integrate gender and equity exist but remain fragmented and ad hoc. **2 – Moderate:** Institutions show partial coordination with some gender-responsive measures; knowledge-sharing is inconsistent. **3 – High:** Institutional governance structures are well-coordinated, with established mechanisms for gender and social inclusion and functioning knowledge platforms. **4 – Very High:** Institutions operate in a fully coordinated, transparent, and gender-responsive manner, with robust knowledge systems widely used to guide equitable wildfire management and climate adaptation policies and practices.	Index score (0–4 scale)	0	At least an increase in one level in the reference perception scale applied to the 16 national and regional institutions identified (National: Minambiente, IDEAM, UNGRD, PNN, National Firefighter Department. Regional: Three Environmental authorities, three departmental governments and municipal governments)	**Primary sources:** Baseline/endline stakeholders surveys Focus group discussions (FGDs) Behavioral science tools Community leaders' feedback **Triangulation & validation:** Survey averages compared with qualitative findings; interviews validate survey consistency. **Final value**: Average score change (0–4 scale) validated against qualitative insights.	Standardized perception surveys Focus group discussions (FGDs) Key informant interviews	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit
	Percentage of women and representatives of vulnerable groups (youth, ethnic and rural communities) participating in	Percentage of women and representatives of	0	50% of the total number of participants in decision-making platforms are women	**Primary sources:** Attendance records (disaggregated by	Attendance records Meeting minutes	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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	decision-making platforms on climate and wildfire management.	vulnerable groups		and representatives of vulnerable groups	gender, ethnicity and age) and Meeting minutes Event photos Spot-check interviews. **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check lists with event documentation; validated throug h interviews to ensure active participation. **Final value:** % women and vulnerable groups of the total number of participants actively engaged in decision-making platforms.			
1200 - Enhanced resilience of ecosystems and local communities in response to wildfire and climate change risks, focusing on implementing gender-responsive nature-based solutions, especially for women and vulnerable groups, in the Corridors of Resilience.	Number of hectares restored through community-led nature-based solutions, with a gender-sensitive approach for climate change adaptation and biodiversity benefits.	Number of hectares (ha)	0	**1.500 ha of strategic ecosystems** under wildfire management and regenerative restoration (1.200 ha under passive restoration and 300 ha under regenerative restoration) BioSouth Corridor: 720 ha under passive restoration and 180 ha under regenerative restoration Andean Bear Corridor: 480 ha under passive restoration and 120 ha under regenerative restoration.	**Primary sources:** Co-designed restoration plans GIS and drone imagery Community restoration records. **Triangulation & validation:** Overlay drone/GIS data with GPS field checks; Validate with community records Gender spot checks **Final value:** Verified hectares restored per corridor, aggregated across sites.	Field validation using GPS Drone mapping Visual inspection reports Gender audit of restoration efforts	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
1300 – Sustainable and gender-responsive financial mechanisms established and accessed to catalyzed ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	Financial resources to support climate resilience and restoration mobilized from public and private sources, with at least 50% of the resources targeted to women and marginalized groups.	CAD $ (absolute value) + % share for women/marginalized groups	0	CAD $12,000,000 (Ratio 1:2), with at least 50% of the resources targeted to women and vulnerable groups.	**Primary sources:** Beneficiary registries and databases with gender, ethnicity, and age disaggregation Grant/loan agreements and records of fund allocation	Project financial reports (public and private contributions) Disbursement records from financial	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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					Surveys or interviews with beneficiary organizations and individuals (including women- and youth-led organizations). **Triangulation & validation:** Compare project reports with institutional disbursements; verify gender allocations via beneficiary surveys. **Final value:** CAD $ mobilized (target CAD$12M, 30% women/youth/marginalized).	institutions and project funds Monitoring & Evaluation reports documenting access and use of resources		
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES								
1110 - Strengthened national, subnational, and local institutional capacities for integrated and inclusive wildfire management governance, with particular emphasis on gender-sensitive coordination and knowledge-sharing in the Corridor of Resilience.	Number of personnel from national, regional and local institutions engaged in training and knowledge exchange activities, with improved skills in integrated and gender-sensitive wildfire management governance coordination.	Number of institutional personnel with improved skills wildfire management governance coordination (#)	0	At least 480 people from the 16 national and regional institutions identified (50% engagement of women): National level: Minambiente, IDEAM, UNGRD, PNN, National Firefighter Department Regional level: Three Environmental authorities, three departmental governments and municipal governments	**Primary sources:** Meeting/workshops minutes Assistance lists Photos and Videos UNDP Capacity building scorecard **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check attendance with documentation and photos; validate with post-training evaluations. **Final value:** Number of institutions trained (target 16).	Capacity building score cards	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit
	Number of cooperation activities (e.g. knowledge exchange, training) implemented through South-South and triangular cooperation (e.g., Colombia–Peru–Canada platforms).	Number of cooperation activities (#)	0	4 with a minimum participation of 50 people per activity (50% engagement of Indigenous peoples, Afrodescendants, women and youth)	**Primary sources:** Event reports Exchange documentation Photos/videos Interviews with participants. **Triangulation & validation:** Match documentation with learning products and interviews; validate partner engagement.	Interviews with participants Learning product reviews	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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					Final value: Number of cooperation activities implemented (target 4).			
1120 - Enhanced technological and organizational capacities of local communities (Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant and rural communities), including women and youth, to implement wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management in the Corridors of Resilience.	Number of local community members with improved capacities in wildfire prevention, early warning system, and integrated wildfire management	Number of local community members (# disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity)	80	At least 2000 (50% of women and youth participation) Biosouth Corridor:1250 beneficiaries Andean Bear Corridor: 750 beneficiaries	**Primary sources:** Attendance sheets Audio/video records FGD summaries Surveys **Triangulation & validation:** Validate FGD and surveys results with knowledge holders **Final value:** Number of local community members (target 2000).	Assistance list FGD summaries Ethnographic field notes where applicable	At the mid-term and the end of the project	
	Number of community-based forest brigade members (each brigade conformed by 14 members) trained in the use of technological tools and wildfire prevention techniques.	Number of beneficiaries (# disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity)	160	224 community-based forest brigade members (at least 50% women): Biosouth Corridor: 154 beneficiaries Andean Bear Corridor: 70 beneficiaries	**Primary sources:** Training certificates Local coordination records Technical reports Training logs. **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check lists with field verification of tool use; validate using capacity scorecards. **Final value:** Number of brigade members trained (target 224, ≥50% women)	Technical reports, Training Log Capacity building score cards	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit
1210 -Strengthened institutional and local capacities, including women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, to implement Nature based Solutions (NbS), with an emphasis in regenerative restoration on degraded	Number of members from institutions and local communities with enhanced awareness and capacity in the implementation of nature-based solutions with biodiversity co-benefits (e.g. regenerative ecosystem restoration)	Number of members from institutions and local community organizations (#)	0	At least 480 members from institutions and local community organizations (50% participation of women and youth). BioSouth Corridor: At least 280	**Primary sources:** Workshop reports Restoration plans Capacity assessments Community capacity scorecards. **Triangulation & validation:** Self-assessments validated via observation of practice	Community capacity scorecards template Focus groups Self-evaluation tools	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit

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and wildfire-prone areas in the Corridors of Resilience.				Andean Bear Corridor: At least 200	adoption. **Final value:** Number of members from institutions and local communities organizations with enhanced capacity (target 480).			
1310 - Established innovative financial mechanisms integrating gender-equitable approaches to support ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation actions in the Corridors of Resilience.	Number of innovative financial mechanisms (e.g., habitat banks, PES, community funds blended finance tools) piloted and implemented in prioritized landscapes and improving women's access to finance.	Number of mechanisms (#)	0	12 - At least six innovative financial mechanism for each corridor (1 public-private and 5 community funds).	**Primary sources:** Design and implementation reports MoUs Beneficiary tracking tools **Triangulation & validation:** Document review of design/implementation reports; Stakeholder interviews with finance partners, communities, and government; Cross-check with tracking tools for financial flows and participation records. **Final value:** Number of distinct mechanisms (target: 12, at least six per corridor).	Stakeholder interviews Document review Tracking tools for financial flows	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit – BIOFIN
	Number of institutional and local community members with an increase in their knowledge on financial mechanisms to access public and/or private resources for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.	Number of individuals (# disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity)	0	216 individuals from institutions and local communities with improved knowledge on financial mechanism (50% of women and youth participation)	**Primary sources:** Pre- and post-training knowledge assessments (quantitative surveys). Workshop and training attendance records. Qualitative validation through semi-structured interviews and focus groups with institutional and community representatives. Project Monitoring Reports and capacity-building activity reports. **Triangulation & validation:** Quantitative–qualitative cross-check: comparative survey results with qualitative evidence	Knowledge assessments surveys applied to the same sample of participants before and after project interventions Semi-structured interviews and focus groups with institutional and community representatives.	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit – BIOFIN

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					to confirm knowledge gains are consistent with behavioral or institutional changes. Cross-source triangulation: contrast survey data with training attendance lists, session reports, and activity monitoring data. Stakeholder triangulation: validation from responses, comparing perceptions from participants and trainers. **Final value:** Comparison of pre- and post-training survey averages, validated through the triangulated sources			
1320 - Improved knowledge of local actors, particularly women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities on access to financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for the ecological restoration of fire-degraded areas and conservation of key ecosystems in the Corridors of Resilience.	Number of local actors (institutions and community-based organizations) who are trained in process to access financial mechanisms that support nature-based solutions implementation for climate adaptation.	Number of individuals (#, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnicity)	0	At least 700 beneficiaries: BioSouth Corridor: At least 300 from local communities. 120 from local/regional public institutions. Andean Bear Corridor: At least 200 from local communities. 80 from local/regional public institutions.	**Primary sources:** Project beneficiary registries and financial mechanism records Reports from implementing partners, local financial institutions, and environmental funds Community organization records and project monitoring systems. **Triangulation & validation:** Administrative data reviewed against registries; Surveys/interviews with supported actors; Cross-check with reporting templates and partner reports; Field visits and random sampling to validate actual access/use. **Final value:** Number of verified total actors (target ≥600).	Administrative data review Surveys or interviews with supported actors Reporting templates and monitoring tools Verification through field visits and sampling	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit – BIOFIN
OUTPUTS								
1111. - Technical assistance and support provided	Number of national, departmental, and local governance and	Number of governance and	0	At least 2 - 1 (one) per corridor	**Primary sources:** TA logs Meeting minutes	Document review of technical assistance	At the mid-term and	Project management Unit – BIOFIN

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to national, departmental, and local governance and coordination systems on early warning, prevention, and comprehensive wildfire fire risk management, with integrating gender considerations.	coordination systems receiving technical assistance and support for gender-responsive early warning, prevention, and comprehensive wildfire risk management	coordination systems supported (#)			Coordination system workplans Training records **Triangulation & validation:** Review TA logs against meeting documentation; interviews with coordination members; self-assessments by institutions. **Final value:** Number of coordination systems supported (target ≥2).	and support records Interviews with coordination system members and implementing partners Self-assessments or third-party evaluations of integration of gender and risk management practices	the end of the project	
1112 - Coordination mechanism established between national institutions and the National Network of Forest Brigades, focusing on strengthening joint forest fire response, promote communication, knowledge exchange, and capacity building through South-South and triangular cooperation (Colombia–Peru–Canada).	Number of formalized inter-institutional coordination mechanisms (e.g., MOUs, committees, protocols) for fire management at national, departmental, and municipal levels.	Number of mechanisms (#)	6	At least 6	**Primary sources:** Signed MoUs/agreements Committee documentation Meeting minutes Official repositories. **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check signed agreements with committee records; interviews with institutional representatives. **Final value:** Number of formal mechanisms established (target 6) .	Interviews with institutional representatives Repository or database of coordination mechanisms	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
1121 – Community-Based Forest brigades (including women and youth) stablished and operational for wildfire response	Number of community-based forest brigades formed, operational and equipped with gender-sensitive and context-appropriate training.	Number of brigades (#, with gender composition %)	7	16 (with at least 50% of women participation): BioSouth Corridor: At least 11 Andean Bear Corridor: At least 5	**Primary sources:** Brigade formation records Gender-disaggregated lists. **Triangulation & validation:** Interviews with brigade members; visual/photo documentation. **Final value:** Number of brigades fully formed and operational (target 16 with ≥50% women).	Field visits and verification Structured interviews with brigade members Visual documentation (photos/videos) Signed brigade formation reports	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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1122 - Risk Analysis frameworks and community-based wildfire prevention management plans developed and implemented, integrating traditional knowledge and practices from indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	Number of participatory workshops and/or planning sessions on risk analysis and wildfire prevention management, integrating traditional and local knowledge	Number of workshops/ planning sessions (#)	80	At least 40 participatory workshops and/or planning sessions (at least 50 partici pants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation)	**Primary sources:** Workshop agendas Attendance sheets Audio/video records FGD summaries Ethnographic notes. **Triangulation & validation:** Validate attendance and documentation with knowledge holders; compare notes with digital outputs. **Final value:** Number of workshops held (target 40).	Assistance list Documentation of traditional knowledge inputs FGD summaries with elders and knowledge holders Ethnographic field notes where applicable	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
	Number of wildfire prevention and management plans developed and under implementation, integrating the traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous, Afro-descendant communities and local communities	Number of plans devel oped (#)	0	BioSouth Corridor: 11 (Nariño 9 and Putumayo 2) Andean Bear Corridor (Cun dinamarca: 5	**Primary sources:** Approved management plans and associated technical documents Evidence of participatory processes (meeting minutes, attendance lists, consultation protocols) Digital products (maps, dashboards, remote sensing outputs) linked to the plans Reports from local organizations **Triangulation & validation:** Review plan docs & participatory records; field validation of plan implementation process. **Final value**: Number of plans: Andean Bear 5 + BioSouth 11 = total 16.	Review of plan documentation Interviews with community leaders, traditional authorities, and technical staff Field validation of plan activities un der implementation	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
1211 - Training program and technical assistance on NbS for instit utions and local communities, with an emphasis in regenerative restoration models, to mitigate	Number of training sessions and technical assistance on nature-based solutions (NbS), with emphasis on regenerative restoration models.	Number of training/TA sessions (#)	0	12 training sessions and technical assistance activiti es sessions (at least 40 participants per activity,	**Primary sources:** Training and TA reports Participant lists (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity)	Review of training and TA documentation Interviews or surveys with	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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wildfire impacts and favor ecosystem conservation, incorporating gender, intercultural, and traditional knowledge approaches.				50% of women and youth participation): BioSouth Corridor: 8 Andean Bear Corridor: 4	Curricula and materials developed or adapted Feedback surveys from participants Field visit reports and follow-up technical support documentation. **Triangulation & validation:** Match participant data with field follow-up; validate application through observation and facilitator reports. **Final value**: Number of trainings/TA activities delivered (target 12).	community participants Observation of application of knowledge (e.g., implementation of NbS models) Partner reports and facilitator evaluations		
1212 - Identification of fire-prone and degraded areas completed through participatory mapping and risk assessments, prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure.	Number of participatory mapping and risk assessments of prioritizing zones with high ecosystem vulnerability and community exposure that includes fire-prone and degraded areas.	Number of territories mapped/assessed (#)	0	14 territories with mapping and risk assessment: BioSouth Corridor: 10 Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca): 4	**Primary sources:** Participatory mapping reports; GIS files; Risk assessment docs; Community meeting records; Photos/validation forms. **Triangulation & validation:** Compare participatory maps with remote sensing fire risk layers; validate with community **Final value**: Number of territories mapped/assessed (target 14).	Participatory GIS/mapping exercises Community risk assessment workshops Field data collection combined with remote sensing analysis Interviews with community members and technical facilitators	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
1213- Community-led demonstration plots and pilot projects established to apply regenerative restoration models using native, fire-resistant species, promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity.	Number of regenerative restoration models co-designed and implemented with local communities (including women's groups) to mitigate wildfire impacts promoting ecosystem conservation and connectivity. .	Number of restoration models (#)	0	14 models: BioSouth Corridor: 10 Andean Bear Corridor (Cundinamarca): 4	**Primary sources:** Co-design workshop records Technical restoration plans Community feedback forms Implementation progress reports **Triangulation & validation:** Field validation & photo documentation; compare with community scorecards and meeting minutes.	Field validation of implementation Community scorecards Photo documentation Meeting minutes from planning and validation sessions	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit

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					Final value: Number of models implemented (target 14).			
	Number of animal species that make use of the restored corridors of resilience	Number of species	The baseline data will be define d at the begging of the project	Number of species that make use of the corridors of resilience is maintained/increase	**Primary sources:** Community-based biodiversity monitoring records. Biodiversity inventories and ecological baselines. National biodiversity databases, GIS analysis **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check community monitoring with camera trap data and national biodiversity database records. **Final value**: Number of species registered per corridor.	Camera Traps Data from participative monitoring	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit
1311 – Public and private financial instruments and blended finance mechanisms developed in alignment with nature-based solutions and climate risk management needs, ensuring women's access and participation.	Number of partnerships established (e.g., public-private, community-investor, or technical-academic) to support the implementation of the biodiversity-based innovative financial mechanisms.	Number of partnership s (#)	1	At least 2 partnerships, one for each corridor	**Primary sources:** Signed partnership agreements Public-private cooperation frameworks Meeting records **Triangulation & validation:** Verify agreements and deliverables with partner interviews and document review **Final value**: Number of partnerships (target 2).	Verification of MoUs Interviews with partners Document analysis of partnership deliverables	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit
	Number of capacity-building workshops delivered to local actors on financial mechanisms to access public and/or private resources for climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation.	Number of workshops (#)	0	At least 10 workshops, 5 per corridor (with a minimum participation of 20 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation)	**Primary sources:** Workshop reports Attendance records Training materials Capacity scorecards Pre/post-tests. **Triangulation & validation:** Compare participant lists with	Participant evaluations Pre/post-test analysis Disaggregated participation data analysis	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit

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					evaluations; validate through pre/post-test score improvement. **Final value:** Number of workshops delivered (target 10).			
1312 - Community-based funds for adaptation and wildfire management established with inclusive governance, enabling access to finance resources for NbS implementation favouring women, youth, Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.	Number of community funds co-designed and implemented that support wildfire management, regenerative restoration and climate change adaptation, explicitly promoting gender equality.	Number of funds (#)	0	10 - At least five community funds for each corridor	**Primary sources:** Fund governance documents Meeting minutes Fund disbursement logs Constitutions of funds **Triangulation & validation:** Review governance structures; interview managers/beneficiaries; verify fund operations with disbursement records. **Final value:** Number of community funds created (target 10; ≥5 per corridor).	Document review Interviews with fund managers and beneficiaries Gender audit of governance structures	At the mid-term and the end of the project	Project management Unit – BIOFIN
1321 - Training and/or advisory services delivered to local community-based organizations—especially women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and ecosystem conservation finance, including proposal development, fund management, and reporting requirements.	Number of training and/or advisory service activities delivered to local actors—particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and Afro-descendant communities—on accessing and managing climate and ecosystem conservation finance.	Number of training/advisory activities (#)	0	10 training/Advisory activities (at least 60 participants per activity, 50% of women and youth participation): BioSouth Corridor: 5 Andean Bear Corridor: 5	**Primary sources:** Agendas, reports, and training materials Attendance and participant records (with demographic data) Advisory session documentation or follow-up reports Pre/post-training assessments Feedback surveys and capacity self-assessments **Triangulation & validation:** Cross-check administrative records with participant self-assessment; verify proposals/funding applications post-training. **Final value:** Number of training/advisory activities (target 10).	Administrative and training records review Interviews or surveys with participants and trainers Field observation of advisory activities Review of proposals or funding applications submitted by trained actors	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit – BIOFIN

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1322 - Technical support provided to local community-based organizations to prepare and submit applications for public and private financing mechanisms that fund nature-based solutions for ecological restoration and wildfire resilience.	Number of local community-based organizations that receive technical support to prepare and submit applications to public and private financing mechanisms for nature-based solutions focused on ecological restoration and wildfire resilience.	Number of organizations (#)	0	At least 4 (2 per Corridor)	**Primary sources:** Technical assistance logs Proposal copies Submission receipts Partner progress reports Testimonials. **Triangulation & validation:** Validate TA logs with submitted proposals and partner confirmations; field-check if implemented. **Final value:** Number of organizations supported (target ≥4; 2 per corridor).	Review of proposal documents Interviews with beneficiaries and implementing partners Tracking and follow-up on application outcomes Field verification (if proposals lead to implementation)	At the begging of the project, the mid-term and the end	Project management Unit – BIOFIN

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Annex 2. Project Quality Assurance Report ASM-19693

Annex 3. Social and Environmental Screening ASM-19704

Annex 4. Risk Analysis.

No.	Made	Reason	Impacts	Risk Category and Subcategory (including *Risk Propensity)*	Level of impact, probability and risk	Period of validity of risk	Risk Management Officer	Risk treatment
1	**SESP Risk 1** Negative impact on human rights linked: a) to the fact that duty bearers, such as government officials, and SINA institutions (National Natural Parks, CARs, departments), local governments, municipalities) may not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project b) to vulnerable and historically marginalised groups not being able to appropriately	Limited institutional capacity to fulfill obligations (P2); limited capacity of affected stakeholders to claim rights (P3); risk of conflict escalation (P7); exclusion from decision-making (P13); risk of complaints and retaliation (P14–P15).	Social conflict, weakened legitimacy, delays, reputational damage, inefficient implementation, and potential human rights concerns.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1 Human Rights; 1.3 Accountability to Stakeholders) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTION	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 4 – Extensive Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination	• Operationalize inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Strengthen GRM with safe and confidential reporting channels • Capacity building for rights-holders and duty-bearers • Protection measures against retaliation • Continuous SES monitoring

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	participate in the project's activities and of its benefits and c) risk of exacerbating existing conflicts among communities and individuals affected by the project.							
2	**SESP Risk 2.** Risk of gender discrimination, unequal access to benefits, and increased exposure to GBV/SEA.	Risk of discrimination in participation (P10); limitations on women's access to natural resources (P11); risk of GBV due to shifting power dynamics (P12).	Perpetuation of inequalities, reduced sustainability of results, reputational risk, and potential harm to women and girls.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTION	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 4 – Extensive Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination; Gender Specialist	• Implement Gender Action Plan • SEA/GBV prevention and response mechanisms • Mandatory Codes of Conduct and training • Gender-responsive monitoring indicators.
3	**SESP Risk 3.** Risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity, habitats, soils, and restoration integrity.	Activities in sensitive habitats (1.1–1.2); invasive species risk (1.6); soil degradation (1.7); reforestation/plantation activities (1.8).	Habitat degradation, ecosystem imbalance, increased management costs, reputational and compliance risks.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management) UNDP Risk	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 3 – Intermediate Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination; Technical Restoration Lead	• Native species prioritization • Biodiversity screening and monitoring • Invasive species prevention protocols

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				Appetite: CAUTIOUS				
4	**SESP Risk 4.** Risk of climate and disaster-related disruption to Project activities and outcomes.	Project areas exposed to hazards (2.1); climate-sensitive interventions (2.2).	Delays, cost overruns, reduced effectiveness, compromised resilience outcomes.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5 Climate Change and Disaster Risks) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTION	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 4 – Extensive Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination; Climate Specialist	• Climate and disaster risk analysis • Integration of NbS and adaptive measures • Coordination with disaster authorities • Early warning systems
5	**SESP Risk 5.** Risk of adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, FPIC processes, and potential economic restrictions.	Presence of Indigenous Peoples (6.1–6.3); FPIC risk (6.4); possible restrictions on access (6.6).	Violation of collective rights, social conflict, legal disputes, reputational damage, project suspension.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9 Indigenous Peoples) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTION	Probability: 3 – Moderately likely Impact: 3 – Intermediate Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination	• Implement FPIC process • Develop and implement Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) • Ensure culturally appropriate consultations • Monitor compliance with IPPF commitments
6	**SESP Risk 6.** The project is being developed in some areas recognized as Indigenous Peoples, afro Colombian and campesino (IPLC's) Lands and Territories,	Activities near cultural heritage sites (4.1); risk to tangible/intangible heritage (4.3–4.5).	It could generate impacts, both positive and negative, on their human rights, cultural heritage, territories or livelihoods.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.7 Cultural Heritage) UNDP Risk Appetite: **CAUTIOUS**	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 3 – Intermediate Risk level: **MODERATE**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination	• Cultural heritage screening • Chance-find procedures • Prior authorization for use of traditional knowledge •

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	including areas they claim and cultural and environmental heritage sites. This poses a risk of a) potential alterations in natural features with cultural significance, and b) use of tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage (traditional knowledge).							
7	**SESP Risk 7**. In activities related to restoration and others that require labour, there is a risk associated with the incorporation of child labour and accidents during the activities.	Labour-intensive restoration and field activities may involve contractors, community workers, or local beneficiary organizations operating in rural or remote areas where: • Labour oversight mechanisms may be weak, • Awareness of labour standards may be limited, • Informal labour	This can affect the human rights and development of minors and result in accidents that endanger the health and safety of project beneficiaries, generating possible legal and social consequences for the community.	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labor and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Probability: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	2026 - 2029	UGP Coordination	• Develop and implement **Labour Management Procedures (LMP)** aligned with Standard 7. • Include explicit prohibition of child labour in all contracts, grants, and partnership agreements. • Require contractors and community organizations to sign and enforce a **Code of Conduct**.

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		practices are common, and • Occupational health and safety (OHS) procedures are not systematically implemented. Additionally, insufficient supervision, lack of training, inadequate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), or non-compliance with national labour legislation may increase the likelihood of child labour practices or workplace accidents.						• Ensure provision and mandatory use of appropriate **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**. • Establish worker-accessible grievance mechanisms. • Maintain incident reporting protocols and corrective action procedures • Conduct periodic spot checks to verify age documentation and labour compliance.
8	**SESP Risk 8.** Project activities may generate both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, for example: during capacity building programs and restoration actions.	Waste generation during activities (8.2).	Soil and water contamination, ecosystem damage, local health concerns.	OCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11 Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency) UNDP Risk Appetite: **CAUTIOUS**	Probability: 2 – Low likelihood Impact: 2 – Minor Risk level: **LOW**	2026-2029	UGP Coordination	• Waste Management Plan • ESMF compliance • Monitoring and reporting

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Annex 5. Gender-based analysis and strategy

I. INTRODUCTION

This document analyzes the importance of incorporating the gender approach in the project *Corridors of Resilience: Connecting People, Nature and Integrated Wildland Fire Management for Climate Adaptation*, recognizing that gender equality is a key factor for sustainable development. Integrating this perspective not only enhances effectiveness in achieving project objectives, but also promotes social justice and ensures equal opportunities, consistent with the principle of "leaving no one behind".

In this sense, the first section of the document presents a gender analysis that supports the incorporation of this perspective, addressing the structural gaps and inequalities between men and women, with emphasis on the strategic aspects of the project. From this approach, the needs, benefits, impacts and interests are identified, as well as the access and control of resources by women and men belonging to peasant communities, indigenous peoples and afro-descendants. It should be noted that the analysis is based on primary and secondary sources, and although relevant structural aspects are recognized, there are still information gaps, especially regarding the differentiated dynamics of men and women in integrated fire management.

The second part of the document details the gender strategy, which, through a relational and gender-transformative approach, ensures equal opportunities for women and men to participate in, benefit from and contribute to environmental sustainability. In addition, the strategy is aligned with social and environmental standards, minimizing, mitigating and managing adverse impacts on both people and the environment. It also ensures the active participation of stakeholders.

II. METHODOLOGY

This project is based on UNDP's experience and presence in the departments of Cundinamarca, Putumayo and Nariño, where the prioritized resilience corridors are located. Gender analyses have recently been carried out in these territories, which were considered during the project design stage.

Thus, the methodology developed combined both secondary and primary information, integrating aspects related to gender equality and key environmental elements linked to the project's results. This process was carried out through a rigorous and detailed approach, based on data collection and analysis in three moments:

Moment I: Approach to the reality according to population groups (peasant communities, indigenous and Afro-Colombian peoples) and **identification of gender elements**, through **secondary sources** and **territorial experiences.**

Moment II: Gender analysis based on the identification of gender gaps considering as a reference the conceptual approach on **social equity recognized at the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity of 2018** (COP - CBD)[4] which proposes an interpretation based on three structural elements[5] :

- **Recognition** refers to the recognition of the rights and diversity of knowledge systems, identities, values and governance structure of the participants.

[4] CBD 2018. Decision CBD/COP/14/L.19

[5] Gender Action Plan of the REDD+ NATIONAL STRATEGY. Costa Rica 2018

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- **Procedure** contemplates the knowledge, actions, contributions to conservation and inclusion in the spaces of participation and governance in a full, efficient and substantive manner, as well as in the norms and decision making at the territorial level in an equitable manner.
- **Distribution** implies that the decision-making dynamics (distribution of power) and the benefits generated by the sustainable management of natural resources should be shared in an equitable manner.

Moment III: Construction of the gender strategy, based on the results of the analysis according to the gaps and inequalities mentioned (recognition, procedure and distribution) and the opportunities and preferences to improve actions from a gender perspective.

III. GENDER ANALYSIS

The gender analysis presented below is the information basis for the project's Gender Strategy. It corresponds to qualitative information gathered at the project formulation stage and quantitative information according to the availability of information at the country level. However, the data available for the analysis of specific aspects, such as the participation and management of fire management at the territorial level, are insufficient, so it is necessary to expand the research for a deeper understanding of the challenges and existing gender inequalities in this area.

It is important to emphasize that the results of the analysis correspond to an interpretation oriented to the issues raised according to the results of the project, as well as the social dynamics of the peasant communities and the indigenous and afro-descendant peoples of the territories targeted for the execution of the project. This allows establishing a better understanding of the realities in terms of gaps and establishing effective actions to address them.

1. GENDER ANALYSIS ON THE DYNAMICS OF GOVERNANCE AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR THE PREVENTION AND INTEGRAL RESPONSE TO FIRE IN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AFRO-DESCENDANTS AND PEASANT COMMUNITIES.

- **Roles and practices of women and men at the family and community levels**

rural and Afro rural women mainly play roles associated with household chores, such as caring for children, maintaining the vegetable garden and caring for small animals, which are essential for feeding the family. Among indigenous peoples, gender roles are clearly defined. Women are seen as the source of life and responsible for the care of the home, where they are more involved in domestic chores and are in charge of maintaining the "chagras"[6] , vital spaces for the cultivation of food. These places are fundamental not only for the preservation of their ancestral culture, but also for food security and, in some cases, for income generation. For their part, indigenous, Afro-descendant and peasant men are responsible for providing

[6] https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/news/la-chagra-un-espacio-de-integracion-y-aprendizaje-cultural-para-las-comunidades-indigenas/#:~:text=La%20chagra%2C%20un%20espacio%20sagrado,ancestral%20de%20los%20pueblos%20ind%C3%ADgenas.

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economic resources through agricultural production, hunting or temporary jobs in the region. In addition, historically, they have occupied decision-making spaces through the Community Action Boards (JAC) and community assemblies in the case of the peasant and Afro-descendant population, and for the indigenous peoples, positions as spiritual and political-administrative authorities.

- **Access to and use by women and men of the spaces where territorial governance, environmental monitoring and community decision-making take place**

Currently, and thanks to the impetus of women's movements, some indigenous women have begun to participate in their own government boards, initiating a process of recognition and leadership. In response, indigenous authorities have recently set up governance cabinets that include the participation of women. For their part, Afro-descendant and peasant women have begun to become involved in public community spaces, occupying representative positions such as presidents of Community Action Boards and members of assemblies. These advances represent a significant step towards equality, although their participation is still lower than that of men. It is essential to point out that many women aspire to occupy spaces within cabinets and their own governance structures.

Likewise, according to the information obtained, the main barriers and limitations faced by indigenous, Afro and rural women are as follows:

- Fear and shyness to express themselves in public and to take their needs and contributions into consideration.
- A belief structure persists that associate women mainly with home care activities, which limits their ability to participate in community and public spaces.
- Lack of personal recognition of one's own capabilities in leadership issues, leading to self-coercion due to fear of failure.
- This fear is manifested in the reluctance to present proposals that contribute to territorial planning.
- They lack greater support from the community, because they carry the stigma that they are not good representatives, generating in them a greater effort to prove otherwise.
- At the family level, there are the responsibilities of caregiving, which do not allow them to attend the recurring meetings that are held at times that are not viable for women.

- **Decision-making and dynamics of control in governance spaces**

Despite the increasing openness of decision-making spaces and the more recurrent participation of women, according to the information obtained, men continue to dominate the discussions and, in most cases, are the ones who make the most important decisions, since they occupy the most influential positions. Thus, the roles of implementation of restoration actions, community monitoring and forest brigades continue to have a gender association with skills more favored by men. In the same sense, for women to be heard and their proposals to be considered in decision-making processes that environmentally affect their territories, they usually must argue and justify their ideas with greater emphasis. This hinders their participation and leaves aside the contribution they can make in the planning processes in relation to the recovery of ecological functions and biodiversity conservation, with species that can be resistant to fire.

- **Recognition of the knowledge, know-how and contributions of women and men in the dynamics of environmental planning, community monitoring and land management.**

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The recognition of women's contribution and knowledge also influences cultural imaginaries, where men are still considered the most suitable to represent and lead. The lack of self-confidence of many women to express themselves in public has had a significant impact on their passive attitude, limiting their initiative to generate proposals within community spaces. In contrast, men tend to adopt a more active attitude, since from an early age they develop representation skills in the family and social sphere. In the more dispersed rural areas, the belief persists that women should occupy a subordinate position to men.

- **Management and access to science and technology for men and women**

According to secondary information, the participation of women in activities associated with science is very low. Most of the activities related to technology and equipment management are mostly carried out by men[7] , dynamics that are more evident in rural settings. Among the main barriers identified are the biases that reinforce the idea that certain skills are innate in men (handling technology and tools) and in women (caring for life), which have limited the potential of many women and their contribution to environmental management.

- **Gender-sensitive considerations in institutional public dynamics**

Currently within the National Policy on Gender Equity for Women, adopted by CONPES 4080 of 2022, there are considerations of gender equity in the *Colombian Fire Department*, as well as the *National System of Volunteer Firefighters in Colombia* has a Gender, Emergencies and Human Rights Program. All this seeks the promotion of female leadership and the recognition of the role of women in the Volunteer Firefighter Associations[8] . However, and despite this, part of the institutional dynamics requires strengthening from clearer orientations and understandings so that the approach and the expansion of opportunities for women are more efficient and there are more incentives, and the development of public competencies has more impact on the matter, especially in local public scenarios.

2. GENDER ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- **Roles assumed by women and men in caring for, conserving biodiversity and restoring ecosystems**

Biodiversity conservation and restoration are closely related to traditional gender roles, where women are traditionally responsible for food security and household care. In the case of indigenous women, their role is centered on sustaining and caring for the *chagra*, establishing a direct connection with water and caring for life through cultivation and biodiversity conservation.

[7] UNESCO Regional Chair for Women in Science and Technology in Latin America, 2019
[8] https://www.academiadebomberos.org.ar/anb-eventos-especiales/genero-y-diversidad#:~:text=G%C3%A9nero%20y%20Diversidad%20El%20Programa%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%2C,filas%20de%20bomberos%20de%20todo%20el%20pa%C3%ADs.

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In contrast, men are mostly concentrated in monoculture agricultural production (such as potato, sugarcane, greenhouse tomato, coffee, carrot and cassava), with a focus more oriented towards the exploitation of resources, under less sustainable practices. In this sense, and in comparison, with women, their knowledge of agroecological practices is more limited.

- **Knowledge and know-how related to conservation and restoration**

The knowledge of men and women differs. Indigenous women develop knowledge from their relationship with the chagra, a space dedicated to the cultivation of organic food and medicinal plants, where they guard and preserve native and creole seeds (such as corn, beans, geese, potatoes, pumpkin, beans, chili, carrots, among others). This space is key to governance, the preservation of ancestral culture and the conservation of native seeds that can have an impact on the maintenance of biodiversity and resistance to fires. For their part, the men have knowledge of timber trees useful for construction and, as they walk through the territory, they identify areas of landscape degradation and conservation, as well as the predominant fauna.

About peasant and afro-descendant women, it can be identified that they have participated in conservation programs and projects, mainly promoted by international cooperation, and from there they have obtained knowledge that reinforces the identification of the most suitable species to maintain water sources and the diversity of seeds that provide family food. It is common that they have knowledge on the most favorable time for planting and harvesting (corn and beans) and agroforestry arrangements. Men, because of their traditional role as providers, recognize the transformations of the forest in the face of the expansion of the agricultural frontier due to their constant travel outside the family plot.

However, despite the differentiated and highly valuable knowledge on biodiversity conservation and regeneration practices, women state that the social value of traditional knowledge is not duly recognized and requires greater visibility, considering that the contribution to food production and its relationship with conservation dynamics is often minimized.

- **Differential impacts on men and women related to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience**

Among the problems caused by the increase in monocultures, fumigation and climate variability are soil sterilization, water shortages and loss of crops in the chagras. According to testimonies, these dynamics affect men and women differently. Women face greater challenges in terms of food security and water scarcity, as they struggle to maintain a balance in caring for the household. In some cases, mainly rural women have been forced to take on traditionally male tasks, such as livestock management, due to the migration of men in search of job opportunities, increasing their workload.

3. GENDER ANALYSIS OF TERRITORIAL LIVELIHOOD SITUATION AND ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- **Roles, practices and knowledge of men and women from the dynamics of livelihoods.**

In the dynamics of access to livelihoods in the peasant, indigenous and afro-descendant population, men are mainly responsible for providing economic income, which is obtained through paid work according to the agricultural production of the area (livestock, production of potato and corn monocultures, among others). In this sense, predominantly indigenous families

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have Chagras and peasant and afro-descendant families have smallholdings that are inherited from generation to generation, creating a productive dynamic associated with the development of family plots with vegetable gardens and breeding of minor species that sustain part of the food security. In this sense, there are some experiences of women who, due to their traditional knowledge, elaborate products with elements of nature such as handicrafts and commercialization of minor species, managing to generate surpluses and make local exchanges with an economic retribution that contributes to the family economy.

In this way, men and women have developed differentiated knowledge, women in the production of staple foods and men in large-scale production, a task that has greater recognition considering that from the monetary level it is more visible and therefore acquires greater social value.

- **Access to and use of livelihood opportunities for women and men**

The *chagras* and family plots have been fundamental for women to generate income, complemented by the sale of chickens, eggs, cheese, pigs and handicrafts. However, their main function has been to ensure food security and the survival of families through agroecological practices.

According to the information gathered, women face significant economic barriers, largely due to their role in caregiving, which keeps them tied to the household and limits their access to financial empowerment, savings and specialized training programs. This situation restricts their ability to drive their economic development. In addition, many women -especially in remote rural areas- are economically dependent on their partners, which limits their autonomy in decision-making and entrepreneurship.

In contrast, men have greater opportunities, particularly in relation to land ownership. They are the ones who usually have access to harvesting calls and negotiate with intermediaries, which facilitates their insertion in marketing spaces and access to financial resources.

However, the presence of cooperation organizations, NGOs and government initiatives has created some opportunities for women to integrate into productive activities, from tourism to agriculture, promoting changes in traditional roles and strengthening their capacities and family livelihoods. In this way, the possibility of access to economic opportunities and financial inclusion has improved, mainly for rural women, but to a lesser extent than men.

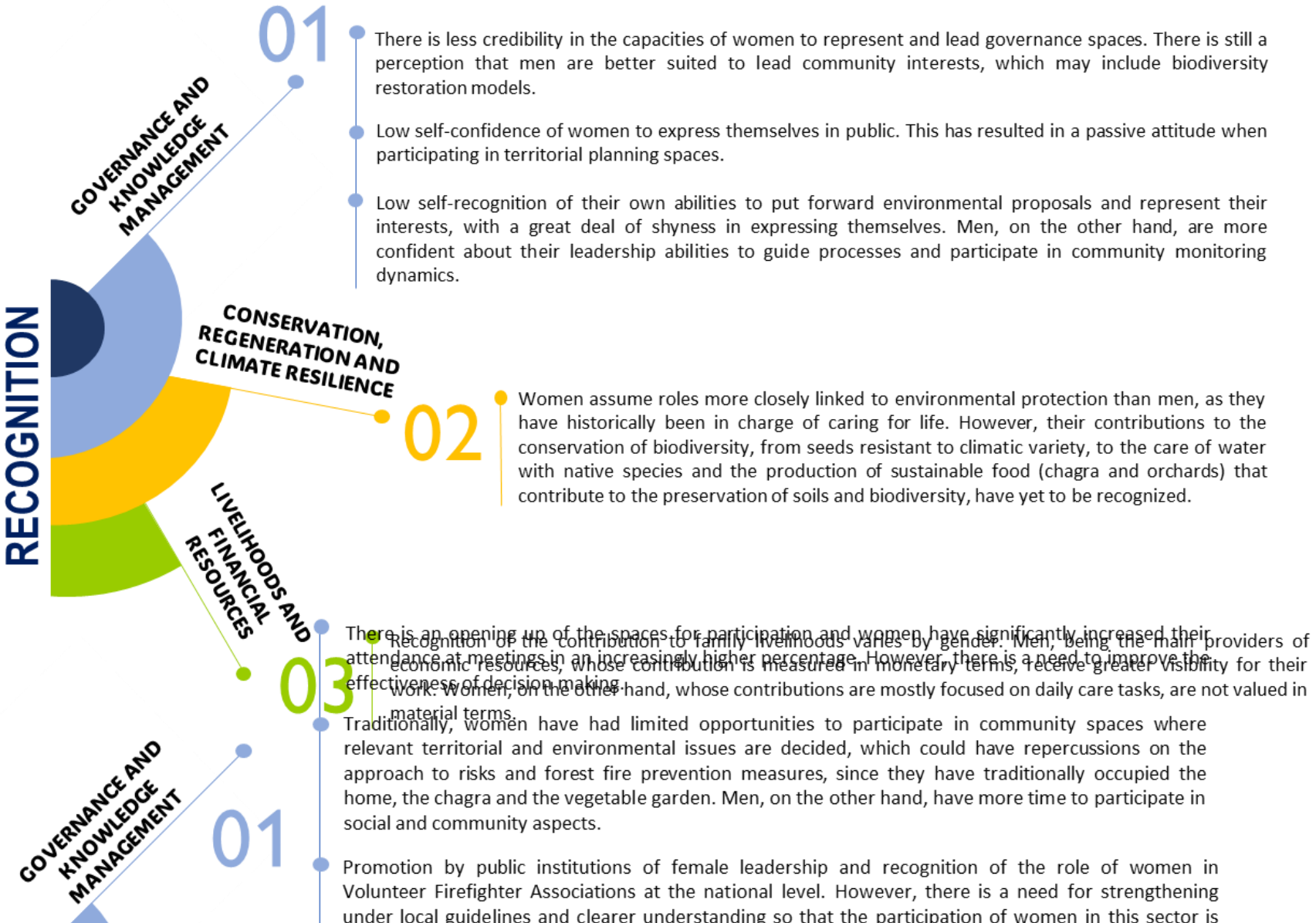
4. INFORMATION GAPS REGARDING THE CONTRIBUTIONS AND INVOLVEMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN FIRE MANAGEMENT

It is important to highlight that gender analysis reveals key situations regarding gender gaps and inequalities related to the thematic lines of the project. However, there are still information gaps that require sufficient time to achieve a deeper understanding of participation, decision making in relation to contributions and linkages to the dynamics of forest fire management in each territory. Therefore, and to deepen the analysis and set complementary strategies, the analysis will be expanded during the first stage of project implementation, under the same methodology developed for the construction of this document, thus allowing to strengthen the intervention strategy.

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5. CONCLUSIONS ON GENDER ANALYSIS AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL

The main findings of the gender analysis are presented below, considering the thematic lines of the project, the information obtained and the gender gaps according to the conceptual orientation on social equity recognized in the COP of the CBD (*Recognition, Procedure and Distribution*). These conclusions are the basis for the proposal of the project's Gender Strategy.



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The dynamics of planning have traditionally been dominated by men. However, women have begun to occupy important positions such as governors, secretaries, bailiffs, presidents of JACs. Likewise, Afro-descendant women are assuming roles as legal representatives of the Community Council. Despite these advances, they still need to consolidate their participation.

Women often face a double or triple workday, as they deal with caregiving activities, economic tasks, and their tangential participation in community activities. In contrast, men tend to enjoy a more favorable balance between paid work and community activities.

Women have been less open to access technical, digital and technological knowledge due to gender biases that link

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6. GENDER STRATEGY OF THE PROJECT

This gender strategy is based on the results of the analysis of gender inequalities and gaps and proposes an approach associated with the opportunities and interests of women and men who are part of the peasant, indigenous and Afro-descendant territories. It also contemplates strategic actions in terms of social equity based on **recognition, procedure and distribution**[9] . It is important to highlight that each of the results and activities are articulated in the project's results framework.

GENDER RESULTS	N°	GENDER ACTIONS	BUDGET - CAD
Gender outcome 1: Inclusion and **substantive participation of women** in **governance processes and linkage to community forest brigades** for comprehensive forest fire prevention and response.	**A1**	Co-design and **implement a community care strategy that promotes the co-responsibility of men and families**, facilitating women's current care work and allowing them access to spaces for participation in governance, forest fire management and the development of restoration and conservation of biodiversity.	20.571
	A2	Carry out a process **of sensitization and capacity building for public officials with tools for planning with a gender perspective** to strengthen a joint response to forest fires.	2.857
	A3	Implement **a training process on gender and environment for the implementing team and project partners** to acquire tools for gender mainstreaming in the project, and the prevention and institutional management of **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as a strategic measure to** address **it.**	2.000
	A4	Co-design of **women's networks with a multi-ethnic approach that promotes the linkage to community forestry brigades**, from: (a) the exchange of knowledge that makes visible their historical contributions as environmental custodians in the conservation and recovery of landscapes. (b) the development of a collective strategy that strengthens self-esteem, self-care, rights, GBV, prevention of SEA from their cultural references, considering the availability of time and allocation of women's household chores.	28.571
	A5	Develop a training strategy **"women's school for leadership in integrated forest fire management"** with experiential and culturally appropriate methodologies aimed at strengthening capacities in: (a) Territorial **planning** (self-government, environmental policy and management, planning, environmental regulations and fire management). (b) knowledge in the **elaboration of agendas with** territorial **vision** referencing fire risk dynamics. (c)**Strategic** thinking **and decision making** (d)**Environmental leadership and** social **participation** (e) Strengthening of **communication skills for public speaking**, recognizing their own value from the knowledge and skills they have in the effective management of biodiversity. (f) Basic management of **digital, technical and technological tools.** (g) Recognition **of women's rights, gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).** As well as the measures of attention at the local level (Routes of integral attention for victims of gender-based violence at the municipal level). All this, considering the availability of time and allocation of household chores of women.	28.571
	A6	**Co-design with women of a strategy to incorporate the prospective environmental vision** of women's territory, considering the risks and prevention of forest fires as a **mechanism for effective participation and** dialogue with community plans for integrated fire management**.**	22.857
Gender outcome 2: Inclusion and **substantive participation of women in the development of nature-based solutions** for climate change adaptation, considering the integration of their **knowledge and traditional practices** from their role as environmental stewards.	**A7**	Support and guide the inclusion in the **ecological restoration monitoring plan, participatory mapping and risk assessments of gender guidelines** that promote equal opportunities for women.	20.714

[9] CBD 2018. Decision CBD/COP/14/L.19

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Gender outcome 3: Financial mechanisms for climate adaptation and fire management, **benefiting women and men in equal opportunities**.	**A8**	Guide **the introduction of gender-responsive guidelines in pre-feasibility studies and financial mechanisms** to protect long-term investments and ensure continuity in the face of forest fire impacts, ensuring the participation of women.	3.000
	A11	Develop a **formative** process **for financial inclusion that strengthens women's capacities** considering gender conditions and equal opportunities, on: (1) use and governance of climate and biodiversity finance tools, (2) financial management, project planning and monitoring. Time availability and allocation of household chores are considered.	10.000
	A12	Design and implement **a communication strategy** that values and makes visible the contribution, results and good practices of women in: (1) Contribution in environmental governance and territorial development. (2) Contribution to biodiversity conservation and forest fire prevention and management. (3) Visibility of results on climate finance mechanisms.	10.000
	A13	Guide the **introduction of gender-responsive guidelines in the co-design and implementation of community funds** to support fire prevention, restoration, sustainable production and climate adaptation initiatives led by community forestry brigades.	3.000
		TOTAL	**152.141**